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The Bombay Chronicle

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PRICES
Greatly Reduced
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Bombay Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 296— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1925 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19 Dec.	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926			
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
9 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
16 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..		16,602
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
22 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,316
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

22nd Dec.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
31st Dec. 1926	MIRZAPORE* ..	China. Japan.
8th Jan.	JEYPORE* ..	China & Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
24th „	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan
31st „	KIDDERPORE*	China & Japan
16th Feb.	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

16th Dec.	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
18th „	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
19th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
21st „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
23rd „	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail teamer or through passengers to Busreh.

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SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5671	6th Dec.	19th Dec.
x Penang Maru.	K. Ishi	5214	19th Dec.	23rd Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	K. Teramoto	4083	17th Dec	30th Dec
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.
Toyooka Maru	S. Tsuji	7094	15th Jan.	29th Jan.
*Tamba Maru	J.Fujisawa	5815	29th Jan.	12th Feb

x Proceeds to Karachi
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

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1926

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Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,30
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

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Ambala Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
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Cawnpore	Kasur.	Quetta
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Goyra		
Hafizabad		

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THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

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B. V. KHANNA, Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	83,500,000

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Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
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Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Dairgtien	Newchwang	Scurabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,900,000
Reserved Fund	£ 800,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

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(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1297.)

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Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3804 of 1923.

AMULAKHCHAND BHURCHAND, a firm of Merchants, carrying on business in Bombay at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MIRZAMAL MOTILAL AND CO., a firm of Merchants, carrying on business in Bombay at Dhanji Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

UPON reading the plaint herein and the application for execution declared on the 10th day of October, 1924, and the affidavit of Ratanlal Mulchand solemnly affirmed on the 9th day of October, 1924, and the affidavit of Umichand Amulakhchand affirmed on the 16th day of October, 1924, and upon hearing Messrs. Dubash and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs, I DO ORDER that the Prothonotary of this Hon'ble Court do issue a warrant of attachment before judgment under Order XXXVIII, Rule 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure, calling upon the defendants on the 13th day of November, 1924, to furnish security in the sum of Rs. 7,500 or sufficient amount to sastisfy the decree that may be passed against the defendants in this suit or to appear and show cause, if any, they have why such security should not be furnished and I DO FURTHER ORDER that in the meantime and until further order of this Hon'ble Court the said sum of Rs. 6,000 and all interest due thereon due by the firm of Hiralal Ramlal of Dhulia, West Khandesh, described in the application for execution herein be attach and I DO FURTHER ORDER that the Prothonotary of this Hon'ble Court do forward the Warrant of attachment before judgment and all other necessary reads herein to the District of Dhulia in West Khandesh for execution at Dhulia AND I DO FURTHER ORDER that all costs of and incidental to this application and order be costs in the proceedings for attachment before judgment and I DO LASTLY ORDER that this Order be filed on or before the 24th day of October, 1924.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1924.

V. F. TARAPOREWALLA.

M. B. CHOKSEY
for Messrs. Dubash and Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys

24648

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT

Suit No. 184/1/44 of 1925.

Oudh Judicial Form No. B—1.

(Order V, Rules 1 and 5, Act V of 1908.)

IN THE COURT OF PUNDIT BRIJ NATH ZUTSHI, 2ND MUNSIFF, LUCKNOW DISTRICT.

ROYAL HOTEL, LTD., Abbott Road, Lucknow. Plaintiff.

versus

CAPTAIN C. H. BOWDEN Defendant

To

CAPTAIN C. H. BOWDEN, now Commander of 11th Battalion, 2nd Bombay Pioneers, Bombay.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 460/0/0 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a pleader, duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on December the 22nd day, 1925, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence. Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 6th day of November, 1925.

B. O.
SHYAM SUNDER LAL,
Reader.

C24653

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that certificate for (Ordinary) Share No. 20695 of the Tapti Valley Railway Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Mahadev Sadashiv Tatare, has been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

DEVJI & RAMNIKLAL,
Vakils for Sadashiv M. Tatare,
Dharamsi Bldg., Picket Road, Kalbadevi

2307

NOTICE.

AS the undersigned are removing their Office premises, all their clients are hereby requested to take away their papers, proceedings and all vouchers, etc., lying with them in matters that are completed on or before the 15th day of January, 1926, after which date the same will be destroyed, and the undersigned would not be responsible for the same after the said date.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1925.

PURNANAND CLUBWALLA & JASUBHAI
33, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

C24629

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 3804 of 1923
Application No. 1409/1924

AMULACKCHAND BHURCHAND a firm of merchants, carrying on business in Bombay at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

MIRZAMAL MOTILAL AND CO., a firm of Merchants, carrying on business in Bombay at Dhunji Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

BEFORE JUDGMENT

Attachment of moveable property in possession of third party under O.XXI R.46 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Amount of Decree			
clusive of costs			
Costs of execution			
further interest			
Total.			

GEORGE V by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor India.

To the Sheriff of Bombay, Greeting, Whereas the Plaintiffs abovenamed have applied for execution of the order, dated the 18th day of October, 1924, by attachment of moveable property belonging to Mirzamal Motilal and Co., the Defendants but in the possession of the firm of Hiralal Ramlal and specified in the list hereto.

Now We command you to cause to be made known in manner provided in this behalf by the Code of Civil Procedure, that the said firm of Hiralal Ramlal is prohibited from giving over the said property or any part thereof, until further order to the Defendants abovenamed.

We further command you to return this Warrant, on or before the 13th day of February, 1924, with an endorsement Certifying the date and manner in which it has been executed, or why it has not been executed.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 24th day of October 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL
For Prothonotary.

R. B. PATEL

The 24th day of October, 1924.

Messrs. DUBASH AND CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

LIST

The sum of Rs. 6,000 and all interest due thereon due by the firm of Hiralal Ramlal of Dhulia to the within named Defendants.

C24652

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "TACOMA MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 14th of December from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send the office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "INDUS MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 12th of December from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on bag cargo or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

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3rd Insertion..Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. SHAPURJI DOSSABHOY BILLIMORIA, has from the 13th day of November, 1924, retired from the firm of Messrs. Hormusji & Co., Agents to the Ruby Mills, Ltd.

Dated this 9th day of December, 1925.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Shapurji Dossabhoy Billimoria.

24606

HAY FOR SALE.

HAY in steam pressed bales is available for sale at Nawapur and Khandbara, Tapti Valley Railway, about 147 lakhs lbs. at the former place and 25 lakhs lbs. at the latter.

Offers for all or any of this hay and enquiries regarding the same should be addressed to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

A. G. EDIE.
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.

Via Poona, 7-12-1925.

C24598

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WANTED—A competent and experience DRAFTSMAN, having previou Railway experience for the office of the Executive Engineer, Baroda Division, Baroda.

Pay from Rs. 90 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Applications with statement of qualifications and copies of testimonials should reach the Executive Engineer B. B. & C. I. Railway, Baroda Division Baroda, on or before 20th December, 1925

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.

Bombay, D/- December, 1925.

24610

ASIAN ASSURANCE, CO., LTD.,

CORRECTION.

WITH reference to the notice for ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, advertised on the 14th instant, the time of Meeting of policy holders is fixed at 3 p.m. and that for shareholders is fixed at 3-30 p.m. on 2-1-26 instead of 5-30 and 6 p.m. respectively as advertised.

S. H. MEHTA & Co.,
Secretaries,
Asian Assurance Co., Ltd.

C24658

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BOMBAY,

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER in connection with the scheme for the Agricultural Development of the area under the Lloyd Barrage in Sind. The post of the Agricultural Engineer will be temporary and will carry a pay of Rs. 900-50-1250. The selected candidate will have to deal with problems in connection with Land Development, and with testing, and if necessary, designing, implements suitable for the best development of the area coming under the Lloyd Barrage. The selected candidate will have to produce a certificate of physical fitness.

Applications stating age, qualifications, previous experience and accompanied by copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should reach the undersigned not later than 10th of January, 1926.

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.
Poona, 14th December, 1925.

C24651

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF KARACHI.

Issue of 6 per cent. Debenture Loan for Rs. 1,00,00,000 at 96 per cent.,

out of which Rs. 10,00,000/- will be reserved under Section 69-A of the Karachi Port Trust Act and set apart for the purposes prescribed therein.

THE LOAN WILL BE REPAYABLE AFTER 30 YEARS.

Applications will be received AT ALL LOCAL HEAD OFFICES & BRANCHES OF THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA from 16th December 1925 to the 5th January 1926, both days inclusive, but the List will be closed at an earlier date, without notice, if the Loan is fully subscribed.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 59-A of the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Government of Bombay have been pleased to authorize the Trustees of the Port of Karachi to raise a Debenture Loan of Rs, 1,00,00,000/- for the carrying out of the provisions of the Act.

Of this Loan, Debentures to the face value of Rs. 10,00,000/- will be reserved and set apart for the purposes of investments which the Trustees are authorized to make. The remaining Debentures to the face value of Rs. 90,00,000/- are offered to the public for subscription and applications are hereby invited for the same.

The Debentures will rank *pari passu* with the other Rupee & Sterling Loans at present outstanding and with any further Loans which may, with the sanction of Government, be contracted under the Act. The Debentures and the interest thereon are constituted by the Act a first charge on the properties now vested or which may hereafter become vested in the Trustees and on the tolls, dues, rates, rents and charges leviable under the Act.

Under the Indian Trusts Act the Karachi Port Trust Debentures rank as Trustees' securities.

The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500/- each, or multiples of Rs. 500/- as may be required, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum payable half yearly on the first day of February and the first day of August at any Local Head Office or Branch of the Imperial Bank of India upon presentation of the Coupons attached to the Debentures. The first payment of interest will be made on the 1st August 1926.

The Debentures will be transferred by endorsement which need not be registered in Karachi and may be consolidated at the desire of the holders in multiples of Rs. 500/- on the same terms as Government Promissory Notes. The Loan will be repayable at par on the 1st day of February 1956.

5 per cent of par value of the Debentures applied for must be paid on application and if allotment is made, the balance on or before the 31st January 1926; if an allotment is not taken up by that date, the deposit will be forfeited. In case no allotment is made the deposit will be returned forthwith.

The Trustees are required, under Section 59-F of their Act to set aside half yearly out of their income, before making any other disbursements, a Sinking Fund Payment of such amount as will suffice to liquidate each Loan contracted by them by way of Debentures, within such period not exceeding 60 years as the Governor-General in Council may in each case direct.

The form printed below may be used or printed forms of application can be obtained from all Offices of the Imperial Bank of India or from the Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Preference will be given to applications according to date of receipt by the Imperial Bank of India and in the event of the Loan being over-subscribed applications on closing date will be dealt with pro rata.

A commission of one-eighth per cent of face value will be paid to recognized Bankers, Financial Houses and Stock Brokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

By Order,
T. S. DOWNIE.
Secretary.

Karachi,
3rd Dec. 1925

FORM OF APPLICATION.

Issue of 6 per cent Debenture Loan for Rs. 1,00,00,000 at 96 per cent, out of which Rs. 10,00,000 will be reserved under Section 69-A of the Karachi Port Trust Act and set apart for the purposes prescribed therein. The Loan will be repayable after 30 years.

To,

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

I.....hereby apply for Rs..... of the Karachi Port Trust Debenture Loan of 1925 and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated, at the rate of Rs. 96 for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose.....for Rs. .....and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the..... Head Office / Branch Office of the Imperial Bank of India the balance of the allotment on due date.

I require the amount in.....Debentures of.....each

.....Signature.

.....Designation.

Date .....

.....Address.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of Company at Watson's Hotel Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the report of the Board and the Audited Balance Sheet, and profit and loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1924.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. J. P. Mankad as Director in place of Mr. Rewashanker Jagjiwan Jhaveri.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as the chairman may place before the meeting.

By Order of the Board,

(Sd.) C. V. MEHTA,
Manager.

Dated the 12th December, 1925.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 19th December, to 2nd January, 1926, both days inclusive.

C24639

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby notify that they will remove their office premises from 33, Hummum Street, Fort, to 62, Medows Street, Fort, on and from Thursday next the 17th instant.

PURNANAND CLUBWALA & JASUBHAI

C24655

DACCA UNIVERSITY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a READERSHIP in Arabic and Islamic Studies to take effect from July, 1926, on a salary of Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 p. m., according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials and the names and addresses of three references must reach the Registrar not later than 15 February, 1926. For full particulars of the appointment, apply to the Registrar.

24657

HOMOEOPATHIC SELF-HELP

An up-to-date guide to Homoeopathic treatment of common complaints, 150 drugs and 150 diseases treated annas 12.

ROY & CO.
Homoeopaths, Princess St., BOMBAY.

"Chronicle"
FOR
NEWS and VIEWS
AT
CAWNPUR CONGRESS

Sold at ONE ANNA

ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY EDITION

Sold at ONE ANNA

Chronicle Agent:
DINDAYAL SHARMA, Esq.
C/o THE NATIONAL NEWSPAPER Co.
Meston Road : : : CAWNPUR

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TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ENGINEER for a 50 B. H. P. Suction Gas Plant. Only those having experience of Gas Engines need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1133, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24630

WANTED—A GRADUATE to work as UNDER SECRETARY from 3 to 6 p.m. for a public Association. Apply to Box No. 1136, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2306

WANTED—A TYPIST-CLERK with accuracy and speed. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. Apply S. H. DESAI, C/o. Mr. D. F. CAMA, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street.
A R2305

WANTED—COMMISSION AGENTS, all over India to sell our most beautiful, popular, charming and world renown Registered NATIONAL CALENDAR for 1926. Commission very liberal. Apply to Messrs. LAJPAT RAI AND SONS, Publishers and Booksellers, LAHORE.
A R2298

WANTED—(1) a GRADUATE, with Science (Chemistry), (2) a fully qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER, and (3) a CIVIL ENGINEER, for about 5 months to prepare Gujarati text-books in the above-mentioned subjects. Pay up to Rs. 200 according to qualifications. Apply to DEWAN, Rajkot State.
A 24614

SITUATIONS WANTED.

COMPETENT ASSISTANT WEAVING & SIZING MASTER, worked in big Bombay and up-country Mills requires SITUATION as Weaving Master. 11 years' practical experience. Good references. Apply Box No. 1134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2303

WELL educated experienced youth in Typewriting, correspondence, accounts seeks POST on better salary with prospects. Can speak languages well and willing to travel. Apply Box No. 1135, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2304

WANTED

WANTED—Applications are invited for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Cawnpore during the Congress. The minimum deposit required is Rs. 25 Packets will be despatched by Post or by Railway Parcel, (whichever is convenient) on receipt of the Deposit. Apply for terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET for any community—Airy, and well ventilated FLATS of summit Bdg. situated on Tardeo, Forjett St., with Electric fittings. Rent Rs. 70/80/90 and 100 p.m. motor garages Rent Rs. 25. Write or see personally. RUTTONSY POONJA, No. 41-45, D'Souza Street, Vadgady, Mandvi, Bombay.
C R2259

TO BE LET or LEASED—A fertile piece of land with Kalmi mango trees and three wells, fit for agriculture or gardening only ten minutes' walk from G.I.P. Ry. Vikroli Station on Thana Road is to be let or leased for 10 years. For particulars write or see sheth KARSONDAS VESSANJI, 9, Wallace Street, Fort.
C24571

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—About 25 acres of LAND in one plot, best suited both for grapes and garden crops and bungaleas about 3 furlongs from Arts College, Nasik and Maratha Boarding, situated between Nasik Gangapur Road and Anandwalli Weir Road, having a well with ample water supply. Please communicate to P. M. TADAY, Nasik.
N R2288

TO SELL—Photographic Electric fitting or let the same room and other Offices rooms in Chotalal-Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road. Ask LAKHMIDAS LALJEE, Receiver, c/o Damodar Anandjee, Fort, New Modikhana. Tele. No. 25846.
N R 2296

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typerite Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Original price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1893—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

HOTELS.

MATHERAN RAILWAY STATION HOTEL, charges from 16th December, 1925, to 2nd January, 1926 Top floor Rs. 6/8/0 and ground floor Rs. 4. From 3rd January to March season Rs. 5/12/0 and Rs. 3/8/0 respectively per head per day. Apply MANAGER. 24646

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

LARGEST STOCK—SPECIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINES upto 250 B.H.P., Electric Lighting Plants, Steam Rollers, Chemical Fire Engines, Ladders, Tram Rails, Locomotives, Tipwagons, Triplex, Flour Mills, hourly output 800 lbs., Fireproof Safes, Calculating Machines, etc., INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, Forbes Street, Kirti Buildings, Bombay.
K R2224

T. R. LEES, LTD., ENGLAND, (Established 1852). Manufacturers of High-class Machinery, Steam Engines, Cross Compound, Tendum Compound, Single Cylinders, Vertical and Horizontal, Woodworking Machinery, Circular Saw Benches, Band Sawings, Log Saw Frames, Planing, etc. 8" x 13" x 16" and 11" x 19" x 20" Engines, etc. in stock. Sole Agents, M. H. DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.
K

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

VICTORIA CIGAR FACTORY, Mandalay. Suppliers of best and cheapest production in fine flavour:—Rate:—Special 1/10, flavoured Rs. 2/-. Packing and Postage charges extra.
T R2297

LOOK HERE:—Renowned ILKAL SARRIES, colour guaranteed. Particulars in catalogue. SHRI MAHALUXMI SILK SARRI MANUFACTORY, ILKAL, Distt. Bijapur, M. S. M. Rly.
T R1585

INCOME TAX DEDUCTED on the interest and dividends of securities and shares is promptly recovered by Kharshedji R. Jasavala, B.A., (No. 20A, Patel's House, Near Swadeshi Mills No. 2, Allbless Bag Lane, Charni Road, Bombay,) to the entire satisfaction of local and up-country clients. Income Tax payable by firms, factories, shops, etc., is also ascertained to the advantage of assessees. Terms moderate.
T R2308

PROFESSION.

REMARKABLE POWERS OF A MESMERIST—The IMPERIAL PSYCHIC ACADEMY, Viravanallur, (S. India) undertakes to answer with astonishing accuracy any two or more simple questions relating to any subject troubling one's mind and even sent enclosed in a sealed cover, which will be returned un-opened with the answers. The charge is only As. for each question, which will be realised by V. P. P. with a guarantee to refund money in case of the least incorrect answers. Date of birth or time of commencing to write the questions with name and address legibly written should be furnished. The public are invited to give a trial and forearm themselves with a knowledge of what in store for them.
P R2267

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of the banks concerned at 3 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 17th instant:—

51 cases each 30 pcs. Shedom Stuped Warp Sateens 38".
3 cases each 20 pcs. White Sateen durees (Colen brand) 28."
7 cases each 40 pcs. White Sateen Dries (Saw brand) 27".
52 cases each 30 pcs. Printed Haircord Shirtings 31".
38 cases each 20 pcs. Dyed Mercerised Poplins 40".
27 cases each 20 pcs. Black Cashmeres 38".
10 cases each 40 pcs. Mosquito Nettings 40". In one 166 cases piece-goods.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to the National Bank of India, Ltd., and the Bombay Club and opposite to the Currency Bank.

Suit No. 44 of 1923.

Bank of India, Ltd., vs. M. Nagarseth Sons and another.

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1923, and the Judge's Order made herein on the 9th June, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will, on THURSDAY, the 14th January, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land situate, lying and being on the West side of Rampart Row, on the Esplanade within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16799, and New Survey No. 8433 and containing on admeasurement 1,232 square yards of thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Navibai, widow of Kallianji Ludha, on or towards the East by Rampart Row as aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Elden Road, on or towards the South by the property of Nursee Dharmaji and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kasturbhai Manibhai and Co., together with the buildings, edifices and structures standing thereon and assessed by the Assessment Collector under A Ward No. 1167, Street No. 22, 24 and 11 C 15.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Cragie Bulnt and Carce, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO TON MOTOR LORRY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bombay Automobiles, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms on account and risk of Mr. Jagjiwandas Harkisondas.

One two ton New Traffic Lorry in good condition.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW RICH VELVET PILE PERSIAN CARPETS AND RUGS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 805 of 1925 (The Central Bank of India Ltd., vs. Ebrahim Esmail) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will this day WEDNESDAY the 16th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

19 large and small new rich velvet pile Persian Carpets.

7 Velvet pile Rugs.

The above on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT JANJIKER STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 439 of 1920 (The Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Ebrahim Esufalli and another) and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree herein dated the 26th day of June, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will, this day WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Pension and Tax (redeemed) land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house situate at Janjiker Street containing by admeasurement about 31 square yards and registered in the Collector under Old No. 29, New No. 211, Old Survey No. 1075, New Survey No. 1993 and Cadastral Survey No. 26 of Mandvi Division and assessed by Municipality under "B" Ward No. 516, Street No. 209 and bounded on the East by the Property of Hassanbhai Abdool Kadar Vasi, on the West by the property of "Haji Abdool Mirza Khandwala," on the North by the said Janjiker Street, and on the South by the property of Tyabji Abdull Hussein"

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. THAKOREDAS and COMPANY, Attorneys for the Receiver.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

SALE OF 37 CASES PIECEGOODS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 18th December, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their sale room sell by Public Auction the following:—

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the Indentor Mr. Atmaram Jivandas of Luxmidas Khimjee Market, Bombay:—

V M 117 A S Bombay—1/5—5 cases each 150 pieces White Nainsooks 42" x 18 yards.

A J 198 Bombay—171/180: 10 cases each 60 pieces Split Galzed Green Discharge Prints 24/25" Splits x 50/5 yards.

A J 187 Bombay—139/148: 10 cases each 60 pieces Split Glazed Foulard Prints 24/25" x 50/5 yards.

A J 186 Bombay—110/121: 12 cases each 60 pieces Split Glazed Black ground Discharge Prints 24/25" x 50/5 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and goods removed within three days of the sale.

SALE AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS AT 123 MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES KNOWN AS BHATJEE BAG AND TAKI BAG, SITUATE IN THE VILLAGE OF THAT ALIBAG TALUKA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Judah & Solomon, Attorneys for Mr. Samson Ezekiel Kassukar and his wife Shebabai, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Solomon Aaron Charikar the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale given to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th August, 1924, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 19th December, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their Room No. 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay the undermentioned property.

LOT NO 1—All those three pieces land one of them, admeasuring about 5 acres and 33 gunthas, another 22½ gunthas and 1 acre and the third 26¼ gunthas, all admeasuring about 8 acres and 2 gunthas and known as Taki Bag together with a dwelling house standing thereon and bearing Survey No. 226, 2118, Pot No. 2 and 4 and Survey No. 245 and Pot No. 1/1.

LOT NO. 2—All that piece or parcel of land formed of several pieces, admeasuring about 10 acres and 9 gunthas, bearing Survey No. 208, Pot No. 1, Survey No. 209, Pot No. 1, Survey No. 226, Pot No. 1 and known as Bhatjee Bag.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Judah & Solomon, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office Examiner Press Building, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
AWARNER BROS. CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN.
JOHNNY HINES
IN
"Little Johnny Jones"
The Story of Tod Sloan the Famous Jockey, Translated to the Screen.
THE GREATEST RACING DRAMA OF THE SCREEN
PATHE PICTORIAL No. 16.
PATHE GAZETTE
TIME: 6. 8 & 10 P. M

PROF. PARASRAM'S
LION CIRCUS
Location:—CRAWFORD MARKET.
MATINEE AT 5-30 P. M.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
See—SPECIAL FEATURES
8 EDUCATED ELEPHANTS 8
AND
DARE DEVIL JACK'S LEAP FOR LIFE.
MOTOR—JUMP—MOTOR
DISTANCE—35 FEET—DISTANCE.
J. CARSON.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE.
Rev. E. A. SUTTON, M.A., of Glasgow, will deliver in the
SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL
on
WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH INST.
a lecture on
"SWEDENBORG ON THE NATURE OF GOD"
when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza A. A. Khan has kindly consented to preside and will open proceedings at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).
All, irrespective of creed or denomination, are cordially invited to attend.

ONE MORE WEEK
At Public Request
ONE MORE WEEK
The Gorgeous film from Fairy-Tales.
Kamalatha
Produced by
KRISHNA FILMS CO.
will be screened at
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road,
Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.
A tale of Love, Stunts and Romance.
TOM MIX
THE SCREEN'S DAREDEVIL
in
'3 GOLD COINS'
When Bob shows his expert marksmanship by shooting holes in 3 Gold Coins set up at a distance by a millionaire.
Programme includes:—
An Uproarious 6 Reel's Comedy Drama
"SURE FIRE FLINT"
Featuring:—Johnny Hines & Doris Kanyon
LAUGH, LAUGH AND LAUGH.

IMPERIAL
Continues
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
KOHINOOR'S FINEST FILM
"FAIRY OF CEYLON"
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
4-30, 6-45, 9-15, 11-30 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS
On Saturday, Sunday
X'mas and Holidays 2-30 p.m.

NEXT WEEK
In Fun Drama produced in Europe
FATAL DIAMOND
AT
GLOBE.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers And Commission Agents
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARTHUR ROAD TARDEO WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Modi Ranchhoddas & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Dewji Dharsey and others and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of July, 1922, and made between Haji Vallimahomed Moti and others of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on Wednesday the 16th December, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold Land admeasuring one thousand five hundred and ninety two square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collectors of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 522 Collectors New No. 5403, Old Survey No. 449 and New Survey No. 3/3396 and Cadestral Survey Nos. 342 together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3885 (1) 3885 (2) 3885 (3) and Street No. 12—14—16, 16A and 16B, situate at and on the west side of Arthur Road Tardeo in the City and Registration, Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the said Arthur Road on or towards the West and North by the property of Bai Rehmatbai widow of Jairajbhai Pirbhai and on or towards the South by the property of Nensey Khairaj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 79 Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 20TH DECEMBER, 1925, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) AT ZAVERI MANSION, BEHIND MALABAR HILL POST OFFICE LITTLE GIBBS ROAD, NEAR HANGING GARDENS.

Auction Sale of specially made-to-order by well-known manufacturers latest type drawing, dining and bed room complete furniture, single and double glass door almyrah, corner cabinets, silver show cases, phonograph, a fine collection of old chinaware, rich glass, silver and platedware, etc.

On SUNDAY, the 20th December, 1925, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T. Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the above place specially made-to-order by well-known makers solid teak and black wood drawing, dining and bed room furniture including, dining table, dining arm chairs, meat safe, dumb-waiters, drawing room rich velvet and tapestry lined complete suite of sofas and chairs, leather Chesterfield sofas and chairs, marble top table, side board, corner cabinets, wardrobes, dressing and washing tables, book stand chess and plain teapoys, umbrella stands, arm and armless chairs, wall clocks, a fine collection of rarely available old chinawere, rich glass plated and chinaware, etc.

Property of Mr. W. F. Harvey, Esqr., Assistant Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Ry., and others.

Catalogues will be published and goods on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

NEUROTONE
REGD.
Best nerve tonic and blood purifier. Do away with mental depression, neurasthenia, brainfag, sleeplessness and constipation. Rejuvenate your system with ideal restorative. It has never failed to do good. A Trial will convince you.
Price:—Large Phial Rs. 6/- Small Rs. 3/8/-
V. P. P. Extra.
THE KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS,
(Dept.—B. C.)
Post Box 11435, Calcutta. (India.)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

A further drop of 15 to 6 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on continued hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 13 to 9 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 14th inst. as under:—

"Substantial scale down buying orders are the source of strength."

Messrs. M. and B. Stern's report:—

"U. S. A. mills consumption during November was 543,000 bales against 544,000 bales in October 1925."

"Owing to continued decline reported from New York the Marwari Bazaar opened this morning at Rs. 3½ lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 358 and steadily advanced to Rs. 362 on Exporters and Jobbers buying. On moderate selling by Commission Houses and Shroffs the market eased by half a rupee and closed steady at Rs. 363 on Shroffs buying. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 362½ and closed steady at Rs. 363 3/4. Commission Houses and Shroffs were buyers for Broach and Exporters were buyers for Oomra.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 329½ and steadily improved to Rs. 334½ on buying by Bazaar operators and a prominent Japanese firm and closed at Rs. 334. Commission Houses were moderate sellers for January and March also. While Oomra March opened at Rs. 334 and gradually advanced to Rs. 338 on buying by Shroffs and closed at the same rate. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 290 and Rs. 295 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a fairly good inquiry fr Japanese Shipment for high-class read ylots and about 5,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P. M.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Fully Good Broach April-May	363 3/4
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	289
Fully Good Bengal March	293½
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	333
Fine Oomra March	336½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 15

M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab, Fine 313 F. Good 305, Good 275.

M. G. Oomra No. 3, Superfine 360, Fine 350, F. Good 340.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 1, Superfine 380, Fine 370, F. Good 360.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 2, Superfine 372, Fine 362, F. Good 352.

M. G. Khandesh, Superfine 350, Fine 340, F. Good 330, Good 320.

M. G. Muthia, Fine 312, F. Good 302, Good 292.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Fully Good Broach April/May	363
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	291
Fully Good Bengal March	295
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	334
Fine Oomra March	338

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

	Ready	Jan New.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	320	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	300	297
Bengal F.G.M.G.	299	287
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	290	297
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	290	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	.....	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	340/70	360
Nagpur Fine M.G.	340/70	360
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	330/60	350
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	330/60	350
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	325/50	340
Amraoti Fine M.G.	330/60	335
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	330/60	335
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	320/40	330
Khandesh Fine M.G.	320/40	325
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	...
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	360	....
Coompta M.G.	360/70	...
Westerns M.G.	330	....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	370	....
Cambodia M.G.	410/20	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th Decr. 1925:—

	Bs.
Cotton	15096
	Cwts.
Wheat	10658
Linseed	2046
Rape, etc.	493
Gingellyseed	1702
Poppyseed	351
Groundnuts	12733
Castorseed	1873
Rice	5987
Myrabollams	3433
Cottonseed	23310
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	3623
Juwar	1393
Masur	nil
Barley	201
Bajri	2745
	Tons
Coal	324

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st Septem...er, 2 days	This year	Last year
Khandesh	3,822	84,123	22,884
Central India	3,158	57,835	5,438
Barsi and Nagar	1,477	30,556	12,584
Hyderabad-Gaorani	162	8,086	3,325
Berar	2,199	70,518	67,211
Central Provinces	1,501	29,048	39,929
Total Oomras	12,320	2,80,166	1,48,371
Dholera	193	42,294	12,983
N.-W. Provinces	1,199	97,336	59,256
Rajputana	873	20,239	6,614
Sind-Punjab	511	49,824	60,391
Broach	..	1	952
Coompta & Dharwar	..	11,934	8,017
Westerns-Northerns	..	6,157	5,924
Cocoanada	..	1,489	803
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	6,341	4,924
Persian	..	1,664	623
American	..	138	5,549
Egyptian and African	..	25,965	19,856
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	352	3,485
Total	..	15,096 5,43,889	3,37,721

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.	1st Sept. to 10th Dec yesterday	This year.	Last year
Europe	2,515	98,249	53,013
Japan & China	11,770	1,82,665	1,99,152
Coast Ports	100	6,577	5,739
Upcountry by Rail.	..	3,274	6,791
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	25,360	11,055
Total	14,385	3,16,125	2,75,750

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 14.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 200 Bales.

Mid. Americans Spot.—Universal standard 9.93 quiet.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 17.65

New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	18.67
March	18.86
May	18.60

New York Noon Call—

January	18.61
March	18.80
May	18.56

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

January	18.58
March	18.24

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 14.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

January	9.67	—.07
March	9.70	—.06
May	9.72	—.06
July	9.68	—.06
October	9.56	—.05
December	9.50	—.04

Liverpool, Dec. 15.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January	9.60	—.01
March	9.64	—.01
May	9.67	—.01
July	9.64	—.01
August	9.60	+.01
October	9.49	—.02

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Dec. 14.

January	16.75	—.15
March	16.65	—.15
January	16.40	—.68
March	16.35	—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 14.

December	16.73	—.42
January	16.48	—.42
February	16.45	—.40
March	16.40	—.40
April	16.40	—.40
May	16.45	—.40
June	16.45	—.45
July	16.50	—.45
August	16.60	—.45
September	16.75	—.45
October	17.00	—.40
November	16.90	—.45

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 14.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.		
December	9.61	—.12
January	9.61	—.13
February	9.60	—.13
March	9.65	—.11
April	9.64	—.11
May	9.68	—.10
June	9.65	—.09
July	9.65	—.09
August	9.59	—.09
September	9.56	—.10
October	9.51	—.10
November	9.46	—.10
December	9.45	—.09

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Scinde, Good	7.00
Scinde, Fully Good	7.40
Scinde, Fine	7.80
Bengal, Good	7.10
Bengal, Fully Good	7.50
Bengal, Fine	7.90
Oomra, Good	7.70
Oomra, Fully God	8.10
Oomra, Fine	8.50
Broach, Good	8.20
Broach, Fully Good	8.60
Broach, Fine	9.00

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 14.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 66,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 19,000
Day's Exports to Continent 30,000

Futures at New York:—

January	18.56	—.15
March	18.78	—.10
May	18.55	—.07
July	18.24	—.06

Spot Cotton at New York 19.35 —.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 18.81 —.07

Futures at New Orleans.—

January	18.56	—.07
March	18.22	—.07

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 17
Demand Bills 4.84.56
Silver:—Foreign mined 69

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Dec. 14.

Futures at New York.—

January	18.56	—.15
March	18.78	—.10
May	18.55	—.07
July	18.24	—.06

Liverpool, Dec. 14.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.		
January	9.61	—.13
March	9.65	—.11
May	9.68	—.10
July	9.65	—.09

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 14.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. 60 Dec.-Jan. value.
Rozario Santa Fe 62½ lbs. 61/6 Jan/Feb value.
Tone:—Quiet lower more offering.
Australian 62 Dec/Jan sellers.
Tone:—Weak and lower—more offering.

SEEDS.

London, Dec. 14.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) rather harder to buy closed easy very little demand.

£19 December-January sellers, £17 11/16 January-February sellers, £18 3/8 December paid closed 18½ sellers.

Cottonseed Bombay New Crop £8 1/8 value steady.

Castorseed Bombay £19 3/8 December-January sellers firm but quiet.

Linseed Bombay £21½ December-January nominal.

Rapeseed Ferozepore Usual Bold per ton £20 5/8 D/J sellers.

Rapeseed Toria per ton £20½ D/J sellers.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat per ton nominal.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore per ton £20½ D/J nominal.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Slow
Yellow Cawnpore £23½ D/J sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 14.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Dec.-Jan. nominal £20 3/4.
Tone:—Nothing doing owing higher prices asked prices unaltered.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
December value 35/4 1/2
Jan/Apl. done sellers 25/6

RUBBER.

London, Dec. 14.

Para Up River Fine Spot 51½ January-February.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot 50¼ Dec. value.
Tone:—Flat lower on increase London stock outside liquidation some bear selling very fair business.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 14.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta 15/6 Jan/March sellers, 14/4½ July/Sept sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 14/7 July-September sellers.
Fine White Java C and F Karachi 14/7½ July-Sept sellers.
Tone:—Neglected.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 15

Kanta in the Local Market remains closed to-day being Amavasya. Our Forward Market improved to-day evidencing a rise of about 2 to 3d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-level.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/14 per cwt.
Shipment Nov.-Dec. Sh. 15/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. Jan.-March Sh. 14/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept. Sh. 14/4 per cwt. F. B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment. December Sh. 14/11 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March 14/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Dec. 14.

Cardiff to Bombay 13.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 15

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6½
Bank's buying T T 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/4.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 170
Bank's buying 3 m/st D. A. Frcs. 1035
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 1020

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 118½
Bank's buying 60 d/st D. P. Rs. 114½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 159½

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 208½

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. 274

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85.
London—Paris Frcs. 134.65
Lindon—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was quiet.

London, Dec. 14.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/6 7/32
Bar Gold steady £4.4.11 1/2
Bar Silver Spot quiet 31 3/4

London, Dec. 14.

Rentes 3 per cent. 45 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 3/4
Bar Silver 2 months hence 3 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 4
Interest 7 days market loans 4
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3rd inst.
Bars sold £146,000
Sovereigns export to straits settlements £46,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 15

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
Frcs. Demand	915
American Dollars	273
Hongkong Dollars	159½
Shanghai	208½
Japan	119
Singapore	156½

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATION.

London, Dec. 14.

Stockholm	18.12
Oslo	23.83
Amsterdam	12.07
Switzerland	25.15

The Bombay Mails of 28th inst. were delivered in London on 14th.

London, Dec. 14.

Exchange Belgium 107.03.
Exchange Athens 380.00.
Exchange Paris 133.80.
Cuban Sugar 11/- Nov.-Dec. sellers.

New York, Dec. 14.

Demand Bills 4.84.56

London, Dec. 14.

Exchange on London in Paris 138.00
Exchange on London in Germany 20.36 3/4
Exchange on London in Italy 120.10

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 14.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 13/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent. 13 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 15

3 Months 4-13/16 per cent.
6 Months 4.7/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 2½ per cent.
Money Call 1 month 3 1/4 per cent.
Money Call 3 months 4½ per cent.
Money Call 6 months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Sovereigns Ready 13-4-9
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-0
National Bank Bar Gold 21-6-6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar gol forward, Rs. 21-3-6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-4-0.
Bar Silver ready, Rs. 71-4-0
Bar Silver 1st settlement Rs. 71-2-0
Bar Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71-0-0

London, Dec. 14.

Bar gold ready s.84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 31-12
Silver forward d. 31-12

TONE OF SILVER—

Firm. Very little business doing. We think some further rise possible. Sellers holding back.

BARLEY.

London, Dec. 14.

Karachi nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 16

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/11

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 86/8.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/12.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/14.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1988 Rs. 99/14.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/13.

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/7.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/9.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/7.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2.

6½ per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 109

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/6

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1939-49 Rs. 100/8

Tone of Market:—Steady.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Dec. 14.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £85¾—1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 1/4 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £74 13/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102½ unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 54 7/8 —1/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 51 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 66½ unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 57 3/8 —1/8.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Dec. 15

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ¾ to 2,		57 8 0

METALS.

London, Dec. 14.

English best Selected Copper £63 3/4.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £59 3/16.
Copper Braziers £75 1/2.
Yellow Metal £69 3/4.
Hard Spelter £32 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 5/8.
Tin Block £279

COPPER.

Bombay, Dec. 15

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 10 0
Copper American	1¾	62 10 0
Copper, American	2	62 10 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		26 12 0
Copper, English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead Country		26 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		66 0 0
,, ,, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 10 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		62 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Dec. 15

		Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No.	14½	0 11 0
Do.	No.	20 1/4	0 12 6
Currimbhai	No.	12 1/2	0 11 0
Elphinstone	No.	12 1/2	0 10 9
David	No.	10 1/2	0 11 0
Shapurji	No.	10 1/2	0 10 9
Trikamdas	No.	10 1/2	0 11 0
Sattara	No.	12 1/2	0 11 3
Shapurji	No.	6½	0 10 3
Light-House	No.	6½	0 9 9
Japan	No.	40.1	1 3 9
Japan	No.	42-2	1 5 6
Japan	No.	20	0 14 0
Japan	No.	32	1 1 6

RATILAL & CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents. Cotton Cabin, Mumbadevi, Bombay, received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

On Tuesday:—

Diverpool, Dec. 14

"There is a general desire to sell disappointed bulls selling out. An infavourable opinion is gaining ground."

(For other Commercial see page 9).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Sydenham College Banking Association's At-Home to Royal Commission, Sydenham College, 5-30 p.m.

Rev. E. A. Sutton's Lecture on "Swedenborg on the Nature of God", Sir C. J. Hall 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAR, Dec. 17.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 18.

The P. and O. s.s. Rawalpindi with English mails of December 3, due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 19.

University Senate Meeting, Sir C. J. Hall, 4 p.m.

Bombay Winter Race meeting: Second Day.

The s.s. Devanha with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

University Senate Meeting, Sir C. J. Hall 4 p.m.

Bombay Winter Race meeting: Second Day.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Dec. 16 (Wed.)	7h. 4m.	6h. 4m.
Dec. 17 (Thu.)	7h. 4m.	6h. 4m.
Dec. 18 (Fri.)	7h. 5m.	6h. 5m.
Dec. 19 (Sat)	7h. 5m.	6h. 5m.
Dec. 20 (Sun.)	7h. 5m.	6h. 5m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.40	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21. 5
Delhi Express	6.30	21.25
Express. Terminates at Ch. Gate.	20.25	7. 0

The Gujarat Mail is intended for passengers for Ahmedabad and via Ahmedabad for the Sind Mail and vice versa.

The Kathiawar Mail is intended for Passengers for the Metre-gauge Delhi Mail and for Sanand, Chharodi, Viramgam and via Viramgam for Kathiawar and vice versa.

RADIO PROGRAMME.

A Seclect programme of Indian Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

THE NOTICE OF THE MEETINGS

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply C., Ltd., and the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., at 3 p.m. and 3-30 p.m.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Balwant Sangit Mandali will stage the popular play, "Ugra Mangal" at 8-30 p.m. to-night at the New Elphinstone Theatre in aid of the Saraswat Deen Vatsala Sangha and "Maharashtra Saraswat."

MEMORIAL TO PRINCIPAL COVENRTON.

A meeting of the past and present Elphinstonians will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m. in the College Hall to consider what steps may be taken to raise a memorial to Principal A. L. Coverton who is shortly retiring. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will preside. Sir Dinshaw Watcha, Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao, Mr. B. J. Desai, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. R. Chinoy and other will speak at the meeting.

CITY'S HEALTH,

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 14th inst. to 6 a.m. of 15th inst.

Small-pox attack 1; death nil; Cholera attack nil; death nil; Plague attack nil; death nil; Influenza attack 1; death 1; Total Mortality this day last year 105; Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 81.

NOMINATION OF AN ORDINARY FELLOW.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to nominate Dr. Shripad Krishna Belvalkar, M.A., Ph.D., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Sir Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar, deceased.

"ARUNODAYA."

A play entitled "Aunodaya" will be enacted to-morrow (Thursday) at Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, in aid of "Idar Thaja". Considering the philanthropic object of the undertaking and excellent staging of the well-known drama, it is earnestly hoped the same will be generously patronised.

MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LTD.

The Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Bombay has been incorporated under the Indian Companies Act of 1913 (VII of 1913) as a company limited by guarantee. The registered Chamber (The Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Limited, Bombay) has consequently assumed all the duties and responsibilities of the unregistered Chamber.

SAPTAH ON GNYANESHWARI,

There has been a public "Saptah" on Shri "Gnyaneshwari" by Shri Bhaoosaheb Chadekar Maharaj from Monday last to Sunday next at 8.30 p.m. (S.T.) in Mrs. Sundarabai Vishwanath Madhawji Zaoba's Shri Vithal Temple at Mughbhat Cross Lane.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegraph communication between Madras and Colombo having been restored delay on telegrams to Ceylon will be normal.

DAIVADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

The 27th Annual General Meeting and the Silver Jubilee Gathering of the above society was held on Sunday last in the Hall of Mr. Rawji V. J. Shankarshet under the presidency of Mr. B. N. Vagal the president narrated the history of 25 years' working of the society. Copies of Historical Review of the D. D. Society were distributed among the members. The Annual Report was passed unanimously. Dr. S. N. Gore awarded a gold medal to the president Mr. B. N. Vagal on behalf of the Society in recognition to his valuable services to the society. Dr. Gore then distributed the Society's prizes to the graduates, elocutionists and sportsmen. Fresh election of the Managing Committee was declared, and members and guests offered their remarks on the working of the society. Messrs. Ghumare, Devrukhkar, Mankar, Desai Shertukade and others spoke on the occasion. The burden of speech of all these speakers was advice, tribute and congratulation to the society.

SUBURBAN RLY. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was held on the 12th instant at the office of the Association with Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat in the Chair. The important items considered were:—

Letter of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway intimating to the Association that the grievance of narrow footsteps at long intervals of the over-bridges has had his plaint of Mr. B. V. Navalkar of the G. I. P. Railway Company charging excess fare and penalty it was decided to send the whole correspondence to the Secretaries of the Legal Aid Society for opinion and necessary action. As regards the question of bringing the 36 Up Madras Fast Passenger at Dadar quarter of an hour earlier so as to be in time to catch the 5 down Mail of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION MEETING

Under the auspices of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board, a Public Meeting will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.), when election speeches will be delivered by prominent Nationalist Candidates for the Coming Municipal Elections. Among the speakers will be Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Pothan Joseph, Ranchhordas H. Gandhi, Drs. M. B. Velkar and N. D. Savarkar, and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside. The first row of chairs will be reserved for ladies. All are cordially innvited to attend.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a beautiful table calendar for 1926 from Cutler Palmer and Co., 5, Bellasis Road.

KHAR (LAXMI NAGAR) RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

A social gathering of the residents of Khar-Laxmi Nagar was held on 13th inst. at Rose Cottage under the presidentship of Mr. K. Natarajan. Among the prominent people present were Capt. Gilbert Lodge (Land Manager of Development Dept.) and Messrs. Bharucha, the Collector of Suburban Districts, and Mr. Gimi, the Chief officer of Bandra Municipality. After a number of sports including those of children ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Hiralal Desai, the Hon. Secretary of the Association, in in welcoming the distinguished guests and members hoped the gathering will be a permanent feature bringing all the residents-Hindus, Parsees and Christians closer and closer and uniting with the bonds of fraternity, Mr. Desai paid a glowing tribute to Capt. G. Lodge who had rendered valuable services for the development of Khar Scheme No. VII, which was one of the best fruits of the activities of Development Department.

Mr .K. Natrajan said, he was one of the oldest residents of Bandra and had created a love for this charming suburb, and as Laxmi Nagar consists of a number of educated families surrounded in the midst of the holy atmosphere of Ramkrishna Ashrama, he hoped to see the suburb developing into a full-fledged cosmopolitan suburb.

Capt. G. Lodge and Mr. Bharucha also addressed the meeting and assured the people that they would do all in their power to promote the general welfare of the residents of this suburb.

CABLE ITEM.

Durban.—The British lawn tennis team who won all previous nine matches beat South Africa in the first test match by seven matches to three, on Monday.—Reuter's Special.

RACE TIPS RACE TIPS
BY
K. TIPSTER.
FANASWADI, KOLIWADI, Chawl No. 12
Sure Tips for coming Saturday.
Price Rs. 5 only
SOLE AGENT:—
THE BOMBAY BOOK DEPOT.
Kshatriya Najan Niwas, GIRGAON.
Tips will be ready at 10 a.m. on Every Race-day.

HOUSING IN BOMBAY.

WHAT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT HAS ACHIEVED.

At the Sydenham College of Commerce Capt. Gilbert Lodge of the Development Department delivered a lecture on the "Housing Problem in Bombay" Prof. Kaji presiding.

Capt. Lodge said a great deal was being done in Bombay not only towards Housing but towards general beautifying of the city by laying down wide avenues and no city had done more towards wiping out slums as Bombay had. He mentioned the work done by Improvement Trust which had constructed as many as 85 chawls for the labouring classes and each tenement for these people cost about Rs. 525, which was the average of two years' wage of a mill worker. The Development Department's work was then mentioned by the lecturer and said 50,000 single room tenements were laid down as the housing programme for the industrial classes in Bombay. The middle classes were aided by a state-aided scheme, the the rate of interest charged being 6 per cent. The Bombay Municipality, however, had not yet demolished any slum areas, he said.

In some areas of the city the average population was 78 while in the slum areas it was as much as 700. He complained that those living in slum areas did not like to leave their slums and go to live in rooms where they had to pay about Rs. 7 per month. There was also much undesirable overcrowding among the lower middle classes but among the higher middle classes earning between Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 there was not much difficulty in getting desirable tenements. There was ample accommodation for the industrial classes, but the did not want to occupy it unless at a nominal rent. Only education would cure them of these habits of the working classes and he was glad that the Municipal Corporation had introduced compulsory primary education in Bombay. He was not much enamoured of the chawls where there were about 80 units in each chawls, as it was more like warehousing than housing. But even then that accommodation was far better than was provided for in the existing slums in the city. He asked those paying Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per month to have a detached bungalow in the suburb costing about 10,000 each containing ample accommodation for a family and he appealed to employers to advance Rs. 1,500 to their servants which was necessary for the latter to go in for such a building. It would pay the employers to advance these sums to their employees for housing them in better surroundings. The lecturer then went on mentioning the various schemes which he had already placed before the public.

Concluding he said, he foresaw a rapid migration of the people of Bombay to suburbs in the near future when better electric transport facilities were provided.

ECONOMISTS MEET COMMANDER HILTON YOUNG.

Prof. C. N. Vakil of the School of Economics and Socialogy of the University of Bombay, invited a few gentlemen interested in economics and currency question to meet the President and members of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance on Tuesday evening at 5.30 p.m. in the University Senate Hall when a number of leading men and professors of different Colleges graced the occasion with their presence. Among those present were also Sir C. V. Mehta, Sir C. H. Setalvad, Principal Tannan, Principal J. Mackenzie, Prof. P. A. Wadia Principal A. L. Covernton and Mr. B. J. Desai, etc. After formal introduction and exchange of friendly views the guests retired after partaking of light refreshment There were no speeches except friendly conversation.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

The Madras Legislative Council assembled to-day. Doctor Rutherford and Professor Marwin of Oxford were among the distinguished visitors.

Mr. Krishnan Nair's motion for adjournment of the House to discuss the policy of the Government in issuing the order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting Ezhavas and others from entering streets of Kalpathi during the Car festival there between 13th and 16th November was disallowed.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Member in Charge, made a statement that the order was to have effect only during the car festival and that it was not intended to question the right of any community to enter public highways, but was only to preserve law and order. Government left the matter to the discretion of the local officials. Government were satisfied there were possibilities of fracas at that time at Kalapathi necessitating promulgation of such measure. Government's policy was always to maintain the principle that everyone of His Majesty's subjects had a right to pass through public highways. But they hold that where right pertains to a particular road it had to be established by regular judicial proceedings."—A. P.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF CORPORATION.

After lunch Madras Legislative Council considered a bill to amend Madras City Municipal Act of 1919 with a view to bring the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation completely under the control of the Corporation by so enacting that he should be appointed by, removeable by, and wholly responsible to, the Council of the Corporation and with a view to reduce his salary from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 1,000. After good deal of discussion the bill was lost on being pressed to a division.—A. P.

SKEEN COMMITTEE.

BUSINESS STARTED.

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, Dec. 15.

The Sandhurst Committee which is the first Government Committee with an Indian majority and representative of all shades of opinion started business yesterday. Quite happy relations prevailed amongst the members. Lt. Gen. Sir A. Skeen, Chairman of the Committee is quite obliging and willing to meet the wishes of his Indian colleagues. It is said originally, Sir A. Skeen intended to lay down certain conditions for the Press seeking admission to the Committee proceedings, but on the advice from his Indian colleagues he threw his draft into the waste-paper basket. The Committee will hold its sittings in Delhi till the 23rd instant, but Pandit Motilal Nehru will be leaving them on the 19th. The London Sub-Committee sails on April 10th and it is likely that in view of the large number of witnesses to be examined a separate Sub-Committee will be constituted to proceed with the evidence in India while the London Sub-Committee is busy in the United Kingdom.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

MAHATAMA TO OPEN ON 24TH.

The Secretary, Swadeshi Exhibition, Cawnpore, wires from Tilaknagar:—

Mahatma Gandhiji reaches Cawnpore on the 23rd instant and opens the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition on the morning of the 24th. The exhibits coming rapidly over sixty stalls have been reserved for Khaddar sales and demonstrations.

Several Railway Companies have kindly allowed concession rates on the Exhibition goods. The Exhibition authorities have arranged to sell Khaddar on 6¼ per cent. commission. Extensive and vigorous preparations continue for the fine art gallery. It occupies the central position on the Exhibition grounds.

MR. BALDWIN'S LETTER TO EX-KING HUSSEIN.

"ABDICATION VOLUNTARY."

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister, has sent the following letter to ex-King Hussein:—

27th October, 1925.

Your Majesty,

I have to thank your Majesty for your letter of the 22nd of August, which I have carefully considered in conjunction with those members of his Majesty's Government who are concerned with Arabian affairs.

I much regret that anxiety should have been caused to your Majesty's friends by reports appearing in the Egyptian Press that you are being detained in Cyprus as a prisoner of war. As your Majesty points out, these reports are untrue, and it has never been the intention of his Majesty's Government that your Majesty should be treated in any way other than as a private person, who, on their invitation, took up his residence in Cyprus.

When his Majesty's Government invited your Majesty to leave Akaba they were considering only your own interests and those of the Arab race, which, in their opinion, have been well served by your Majesty's acceptance of Cyprus as a place of residence. They, therefore, consider that it is unnecessary to hold any inquiry into the circumstances in which your Majesty left Akaba; their opinion is strengthened by the admission in your Majesty's letter that Ma'an and Akaba were used for the concentration and transport of troops to be employed against the Sultan of Nejd, which they can only reward as justifying their statement that your Majesty and the Hedjaz Government were engaged at both those places in activities against Nejd.

His Majesty's Government have considered the request that they should take any possible steps towards the termination of the present hostilities in the Hedjaz. His Majesty King Ali recently made a similar request, and on the receipt of this appeal his Majesty's Government asked his Highness the Sultan of Nejd whether he would accept their good offices in an endeavour to reach a settlement of the differences between the Hedjaz and the Nejd; but as his Highness replied that he was unable to accept such mediation, his Majesty's Government were regretfully compelled to refrain from any further attempt at intervention. Consequently, unless and until both parties spontaneously invite them to do so, his Majesty's Government are unable to assist in the re-establishment of peace.

A later paragraph of your Majesty's letter dealing with the circumstances in which you relinquished the Throne of the Hedjaz might, in the opinion of his Majesty's Government, convey to an uninformed reader the impression that the influence of his Majesty's Government was exerted in order to induce you to abdicate. Doubtless your Majesty did not wish to give so erroneous an impression, but, as your letter has already received a certain amount of publicity, and may, therefore, give rise to misapprehension, his Majesty's Government think it advisable to state categorically that your Majesty's action in abdicating was in no way influenced by them, and that this was a matter in which they were not concerned either directly or indirectly.

I am causing a copy of this letter to be sent to those newspapers which are known to have published your Majesty's letter, to which this is a reply.

I have the honour to be,
Your Majesty's obedient Servant,
STANLEY BALDWIN.

[Ex-King Hussein abdicated from the Hedjaz throne on October 3, 1924.]

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

FINAL M. B. B. S. RESULTS.

In the Final M.B., B.S. Examination of the Bombay University declared on Monday last at the University Hall,

PASSED THE WHOLE EXAMINATION.
(CLASS II.)

D T Anklesaria, S P Bhatia, P S Dastur, B B Hingorani, S M Kharegat, N M Mogal, S B Patil, R J Subnis, A R Bidaye, N G Chaphekar, H J Chhatrapati, S B Chikermane, M K Marathe, A J Mhatre, J F Pavri, N M Rane, M D Amonkar, K V K Bhangley, O J F D'Silva, N P Godbole, B R Gokarn, D M Joshi, N B Kabur, K M Narsinh, and D B Parakh.

PASSED THE WHOLE EXAMINATION.
(PASS.)

S D Dave, K T Clerk, H N Dewan, P R Rana, K H Bhadbhade, C M Bose, K A Dhairyawan, A J Divatia, L R Lakhker, K W Halwe, S N Apte, F M Daruwala, M K Desai, H B Gidwani, A. F Kekobad. R R Pai, R A Rairkar, D J Shroff, M K Wadia, D B Kulkarni, C D Damani, J DeLima, C M Shah, R C Vanka, B L Yadav, Y A Bhide, H J Shah, M V Apte, V Y Apte, A R Athavle, S P Baliga, T N Bhagwat, V B Bhatt, H M Dalal, J M Jayakar, K M Jhala, B Natarajan, M N Natu, G D Parikh, K I Patel, M V Pattani, P N Patwari, M Raskino, R M Safi, R N Sawant, B H Vania, and R S S Varma.

PASSED IN PART I AND TWO SUBJECTS OF PART II.

Laxman Ranchandra Dongre, Madan Mohan Narsidas Hundiwalla, Narasinha C Iyengar, Amirkhan Rasulkhan Lodhi, Rajaninath Govind Modak, Mukundrai Mansukhrai Nanavati, and Mohamed Zillur Rehman Siddiqi.

PASSED IN PART II AND THREE SUBJECTS OF PART I.

Miss Sharda Adhav, Shridhar Raghanath Bhat, Balubhai Harishanker Bhatt, Rydescarrel Dracup, Raghunath Narayan Gokhale, Phiroz Ratanshah Master, Miss Sarah Nowroji Naigaunwalla, Miss Gharu Shamrao Rao, Shivnathsingh Morsingh Rao, Ramiro Antero C. Rodrigues, Chhotalal Kuberdas Thakkar and Mindcheher Cooverji Wadia.

PASSED IN PART I.

Walter Donald Fernandez, Gokuldas Kanji Ghandhi, Janardan Narayen Godbole, Raghvendra Narayen Lokur, Jal Edulji Patel and Benedict Stanislaus Rodrigues.

PASSED IN PART II.

S H Adenwalla, D M Bapat, S J Birdy, E T Buell, H A Curtis, S D Dandekar, K P Dave, S D Desai, R L Gaekwad, W V N Iyengar, N V Jayakar, H D Kapadia, D R Kelawala, K J Kmatsinghani, V R Mavadev, S A Muzumdar, D T Narayan, S H Pathan, R D Ranji, B C Shah, H I Shelat, V K Shevade, and M R Vijayakar

The following successful candidates will be eligible for admission to the MB., B.S., degrees on production of a certificate from the Dean, Grant Medical College to the ecect that they have completed twenty labour cases demanded by the regulations:—

Dhirajlal Tribhovan Anklesaria, Shivprasad Bhatia, Phiroz Sorabji Dastur, Sorab Merwan Khareghat, Raghunath Jiwaji, Sabnis, Narayen Gangadhar Chapekar, Jehangir Framji Pavri, Cyrel Mervyn Bose, Lakshman Raghvendrarao Lakhker, Adreshir Framroz Kekobad, Duran Jamshedji Shroff, Mehervan Ratanji Wadia, Manmohan Datoba Amonkar, Chunilal Devachand Damani, Oswald John Francis D'Silva, Narayen Bhimarao Kabur, Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhala, Moreshwar Narayen Natu, Kashibhai Ishwarbhai Patel, Motilal Vasudeo Pattani and Parmandas Narandas Palwari.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN RAILWAY YARD.

On Monday at about 11 a.m. shunting operations were in progress at the Grant Road Goods Yards, when Shivpaltan Bhika, a porter, boarded the brake-van attached to some wagons in motion to put the brake on, but his foot slipped and he fell down. He sustained injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died the same evening. At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

On Saturday at about 6-30 p.m. a motor car No. 4055 belonging to the Kohinoor Mills, driven by Shanker Ganpat, was being driven along Vincent Road towards Sion when Ramnihur Gomati (5) was knocked down. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Monday morning. At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ACCIDENTALLY BURNT TO DEATH.

On the 11th instant Pandoo Gopal (60), a Hindu, was removed by a police constable from Dongri Street to the J. J. Hospital as he had received burns over his body. He stated that he got burnt while he was seated near fire three days before. He died subsequently. At an inquest held by the Coroner evidence was led to show that the deceased got up one night and lighted fire to warm himself when his clothes caught fire and he was badly burnt.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Lahore.—Khan Bahadur Sheik Abdul Qadir, ex-Minister of Education, Punjab, will deliver the Convocation Address at the Aligarh Muslim University on 29th instant. —A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co.)

JANUARY.

	15th December, 1925.
Previous Closing Rate	18.56
To-day's Opening Rate	1861 plus 5
To-day's Closing Rate	18.98
Difference	+42

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Bureau)

JANUARY.

	15th December, 1925.
Previous Closing Rate	9.61
To-day's Opening Rate	959—2
To-day's Closing Rate	9.74
Difference	plus 13
Sewri Closing	363.8-0
Khandi Closing	362.0-0

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES.

NON-OFFICIAL BILL IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

At the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council Mr. Noor Mahomed's Bill for the compulsory registration of Marriages was introduced and read for the first time. Mr Noor Mahomed in his statement of objects and reasons says:—

"The object of the Bill is to have an authenticated record of marriages for the purpose of production, whenever required in a Court of Law. The absence of such an authorised record often creates difficulties, whenever the fact of marriage is disputed and in a way facilitates the commission of matrimonial offences or affords facilities to such offenders to escape the consequences of their acts. It will also prevent bogus claims of marriages being set up. It is a well recognised principle of law that whenever an event creates a legal right, status or obligation, an authentic record in the shape of registration is generally kept. Thus births and deaths are registered, because both these events either create or destroy particular rights or obligations. There is no reason why a similar record should not be kept for another event, viz., a marriage which also creates important rights, status and obligations. In cases of enticing away married women, adultery, bigamy and other matrimonial suits, the fact of a legal marriage is the most important and relevant fact in issue; and very often the parties find it most difficult to prove or disprove it by means or oral testimony or some unauthenticated and unreliable record. This difficulty has often resulted in grave miscarriage of justice and has prevented many people from getting their just grievances redressed. In many localities it has led to the commission of murders and other serious crime. It has also afforded opportunities and temptation to litigants to set up fabricated and false testimony. If compulsory registration were enforced these difficulties and drawbacks, both of the parties as well as of Courts, would be obviated. Besides this compulsory registration would not entail any hardship or inconvenience on the public as the Local Boards, consisting of the representatives of the people, could be trusted to make most convenient and suitable arrangements for such registration."

The Bill (No. XX of 1925 "The Bombay Local Boards Amendment Act") was published in the Bombay Government Gazette of 10th September last. All those who are interested in the question are invited to submit their opinions on the Bill to the Secretary, the Legislative Council, Bombay, before 15th February next.

WIFE STABBED FOR SUPPOSED INFIDELITY.

MAHOMEDAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

On Monday afternoon information was received at the DeLisle Road Police Station that a Mahomedan had stabbed his wife and himself at Currey Road. The police proceeded to the spot and found one Habibulla Gafur (35) lying injured on a charpoy in his room situated on the first floor of Khoja's chawl. His wife Nazirabai (20) was found lying on the road near the chawl. Both had their intestines protruding. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital where Habibulla's condition having become serious, the Fifth Presidency Magistrate was sent for to record his dying deposition. He died subsequently. Medical evidence showed that the death was due to shock following haemorrhage. The deceased, it appeared, stabbed his wife with a razor and then stabbed himself as he suspected infidelity.

ALL-INDIA INTER-UNIVERSITY DEBATE AT ALIGARH.

(From a Correspondent)

ALIGARH, Dec. 14.

The All-India Inter University Debate comes off on the 26th instant. A big silver trophy will be awarded to the best represented University or College. Two gold medals for two best speakers. The heads of different Universities and Principals of Colleges are requested to kindly co-operate and send two representatives. Time allowed, fifteen minutes. Subject: "Denominational Institutions are Detrimental to the Vital Interests of India". Communicate to Syed Fazle Husain, Secretary, University Union, Aligarh.

SWARAJ PARTY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Secretary of the All-India Swaraj Party, writes:—A meeting of the Executive Council of the General Council of the All-India Swaraj Party will be held on Friday (the 25th inst.) in Tilak Nagar (Congress Grounds) Cawnpore. The actual time and place of the meeting will be notified later.—A. P.

ENCOURAGE INDIAN INDUSTRY!!!

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WARNING

TO

VISITORS

Cawnpore Congress.

TERRIBLE COLD IN CAWNPORE during Congress Week.

To protect from cold Visitors should keep enough clothes and bedding.

While attending Congress only

HAND-SPUN

AND

HAND-WOVEN

Cotton and Woollen Clothes

be used

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QUITE NEW IN STOCK

varieties of handspun and handwoven Woollen Goods—

22" very strong coating 1-4-0 per yard
27" Drill coating 1-12-0 " "

Tharparkar Dhablas Rs. 8 to 15
Bikaner Kambals Rs. 5 to 30
U. P. Blankets .. Rs. 8 to 20

Congress Visitors Beware

CAWNPORE IS VERY COLD

Gujrat Provincial Congress Khadi Bhandar

Dadyseth Agiari Lane, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION.

THE LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION is formed for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the Landlords of the Bombay Presidency.

The Landlords' Association is prepared to take up all questions affecting Landlords, throughout the Presidency, to ventilate their just grievances and to obtain redress for them from all quarters, be they in relation to the Municipality, the Improvement Trust, The Development Department or the Government.

The Landlords' Association undertakes to watch zealously the rights of the Landlords to their respective properties and to take all necessary measures to ward off any unjust interference by authorities in their rights.

The Landlords' Association is always ready to advise and assist individual landlords, who are members of the Landlords Association in matters relating to their properties.

The next matter which the Association intends to take up is about the Refund and Draw-back Rules of the Bombay Municipality and the hardships caused thereby.

ALL LANDLORDS ARE REQUESTED TO JOIN THE ASSOCIATION.

Applications may be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARIES of the Landlords' Association, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

YOUR EYE

Does it trouble you? If so, try SELLER'S LOTUS HONEY, the safest, surest and most high-praised Nature's cure for Eye-diseases. Cures even Cataract etc. Literature free. Kemp & Co., or Thomson & Taylor Ltd., Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & CO., Marble and Tile Merchants of Fort Street, Frere Road, have REMOVED their OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS to 79, HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY. Clients are requested to take note of the new address and oblige.

F. MURAGLIA & CO.

TILES & MARBLES

Our quality Defy Competition

SAJAN & CO.

4, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER, 16 1925

A FUSTIAN SPEECH.

In his valedictory address before the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Lord Reading unveiled a pageant of meretricious achievements during his tenure. Superficial minds will be immensely impressed by the successes claimed by His Excellency, for, the speech consists of a slathering up of coincidences and accidents which have the appearance of statesmanlike design. Lord Reading spoke like God pronouncing creation good, and ascribed to his Government all the plausible changes of his regime; but when we closely scan his utterance we find the results easily assessed. The period of deficits was converted into one of official surplus, but in the story he did not drag in the sum of insidious taxation represented in the rise of exchange by three pence; he attributed to his own acumen the natural sagging down of civil and military expenditure without referring to the abnormality of the post-war budget; he rejoiced in the rise of tea and jute, taking all the credit to the volitional energy of the Government of India; he dilated on railway replacements as a masterly feat, instead of showing up the despair of leaving the traffic in disrepair; he flourished the abolition of the excise-duty as a gracious concession of high finance, forgetting the while to dwell upon the alternative of all-round bankruptcy that over-awed foreign banking interests; he revelled in the ascent of our trade-accounts to Rs. 650 crores without deigning to analyse the real deflection of our annual balance. Speaking as he did in egotistical vein, there was a blast of claims in honour of his connection with India, but almost every detail of his self-glorification agrees with the acquisitive mission of the audience he addressed. The foreign chambers of commerce with whose fortunes His Excellency allowed himself to be intimately identified have every cause to congratulate themselves on the allegations of prosperity advanced by Lord Reading. If, however, his perception of the obvious had been vivid, he would have told his listeners of the incongruity of their talking about the prosperity of India while they were assembled in the spirit of racial exclusiveness. The Associated Chambers represent a foreign corporation, and they do not merge their existence in Indian interests. They remain separate, exclusive, but by some strange trick of delusion. Viceroys and Governors interpret their rapacious activities as the essence of Indian progress. The occasion itself exposes the claim of catholic welfare.

Two small points may be raised to mark the flummery of quoting odd facts and figures as proof of the expanding prosperity of India under Lord Reading's Government. In the absence of concrete evidence of good, it is necessary to file up treacherous statistics and support the claim of bright and spotless service. The Viceroy in his parade of accomplishments adverted, rather reverentially, to the promise and significance of the Currency Commission, but in doing so he omitted to dwell either upon the packing of that body or upon its secretive and discredited methods. He unreeled the serial of commissions and committees and the action taken to carry out their recommendations, but it did not occur to him to spare a word for the sequel of the Mercantile Marine Committee. Nothing was mentioned about it because in the trade-guild of exploitation officered by the Viceroy, allusions to Indian development would have been out of place; nevertheless, the whole burden of his song was the affluence of India's trade. In the family-circle, the prosperity of India has a special meaning and that is why the self-praise of the Viceroy produces a jarring sensation on Indians. To quote the second test, His Excellency revelled in the trade-returns of Rs 650 crores in 1924-25, as conclusive evidence of Indian prosperity. An avalanche may strike one as an immense approach, although it may have a fatal consummation. Were he an Indian, he would feel impelled to analyse the direction of trade-increase from six million tons to ten million tons in five years; the proportion of manufactured imports to crude exports; the measure of India's progress as a manufacturing country If we judge by the magnitude of industrial labour, there is no evidence of recent increase in spite of the staggering figure of Rs. 650 crores in foreign trade hurled at us. Again if we compare manufactured imports, manufactured exports and raw exports during the last seventeen years, the figures suggest that as a manufacturing country India has been showing, not progress, but a set-back. Nor has Lord Reading in promiscuously handling trade-figures, bestowed any scientific thought in his address to the resistance of the population to poverty and disease. The fluke of favourable monsoons and the falsity of unsifted seaborne trade are enough for him. To an audience consisting of exploiters and middlemen, the vastness of turnover was conclusive proof of prosperity. Lord Reading was at home among the sleek inheritors of John Company's tradition, and his inferences were quite in keeping with the faith of any Government college mediocrity recruited from abroad to a chair of Economics in India.

In his survey of himself before the mirror, Lord Reading stretched himself up so high as to knock his head against the Locarno Pact. It was a fustian speech with a pleasant tilt in it, but if we recall the period of exchange muddle and industrial depression from this end of India, we find it hard to share his happy mood among the jute-profiteers and tea-magnates who happened to do well in his time. On one point his complaisance is justified. He rightly referred to the inauguration of a 60 hours' week in factories, the protection of children under 12 and the abolition of night work for women. Cynics will no doubt ascribe it to shrewd instinct in the interests of the British manufacturer who combines humane sentiment with competitive forethought; but on the whole the reform of labour-conditions, halting and inadequate as it is is to be welcomed in spite of its apparent handicap to the captains of industry On the abeyance of legislation for arbitration in industrial disputes, Lord Reading was, however, wholly unconvincing, but we should recognise that in his time there has been some formal amelioration of labour conditions. He cannot, on other hand, adduce evidence of industrial progress in his time, if for a moment we include indigenous enterprise in the criterion of India's prosperity. His reading of trade-figures and jute-profits must have been sufficient to his listeners of the achievement of great strides in India, but then for the distraction of Indians he suggests a period of agricultural excitement. The speech portends the policy of Mr. Wood and the prospect of a locust-swarm of experts to fertilise agriculture and dig in political reform.

AL AZHAR UNIVERSITY

The old order has changed and is changing all about us, but the venerable Al-Azhar University of Cairo seems to defy time and change. Founded in 970 A. D., it acquired in the thirteenth century a character which it has retained to this day in all its essentials. Universities are often compared to bicycles: they must either go forward or backward or downwards, but cannot remain stationary. Al-Azhar seems to have remained stationary in its character but has not gone down. It has to-day 280 professors on its staff and has over 5,000 students on its rolls—hailing from all parts of the Muslim world. This peculiarity of the University—its unchanging character coupled with its strength—has seemed a riddle to Westerners; and two European scholars, Pierre Arminjon and Pierre Crabites, have discussed this riddle in an able article in the October number of the "Nineteenth Century and After."

The writers state all the facts about the University accurately but they fail to estimate fully the significance of some nor have they sufficiently made allowance for the distinguishing feature of Al Azhar. If they did, they would find that there was no riddle to be solved here. Most universities provide secular instruction exclusively or predominantly. It is natural, therefore, that, with the growth of science or other departments of knowledge and the changes in their values according to the requirements of the times, universities should change their curricula or general policies. But Al Azhar is essentially a religious university. Its mission is and has been to be a pillar of Islam, to expound accurately its doctrines and traditions. It is the custodian of pure Islamic culture undefiled. Since the Koran is the centre of this culture, the professors and students of Al Azhar give their days and nights to the most thorough and reverent study of the Koran; other things are studied so far as they are an aid to the main study. Thus, Islamic theology and law are studied because they both spring from the Koran. The function of the university being thus specialised, its *essential* character will not change unless the very mission of the university changes.

The question, however, remains as to whether there may not be changes in the non-essential parts of Al-Azhar's curriculum without prejudice to its main function? The most orthodox Muslim will have to admit that a thorough study of the Koran need not and should not monopolise all the students' time. Such exclusiveness will in fact defeat its own purpose. "What do they know of England who only England know?" asked Rudyard Kipling. The argument implied in the question is capable of wide application. A student of Islam, for instance, will be much the better for a comparative study of the main religions of the world or of the general principles of ethics. Such study need not in the least do violence to his faith in or reverence for the Koran It is much to be wished, therefore, that the most ancient and greatest Muslim University avails itself of the general advancement of knowledge without any prejudice to its original mission.

As a matter of fact, it is inaccurate to say that no change whatsoever is perceptible in Al-Azhar or that the right interpretation of the teachings of the Koran justifies the unchanging character of the University. The Koran is claimed by the Muslims to be the most modern of books in the sense that the message it contains is a message for all times The achievements of early Muslims show that progress in every field of national life was the result of the teachings of the Koran. If the Al-Azhar has failed to keep abreast of the times, it has done so because those controlling it have misunderstood or forgotten the message of Koran which stands for the liberation of the human mind. The writers of the article mentioned above have noted the fact that "around the collegiate mosque are in the centres where its students congregate, Government schools have been opened where French and history and geography and like subjects are taught" and that some students of Al Azhar attend these schools too. This fact is significant and a sure sign, though faint at present, of a change in the ideals of the students of Al Azhar in the direction of extension of knowledge. It is also said that Al Azhar professors rarely advise their sons to follow in their footsteps. This, if true, is more significant still. It is, therefore, highly desirable that, before the faith of the students and professors of Al Azhar in the fulness and utility of the instruction given in the University is undermined, rational changes which the true teachings of Islam demand should be introduced into its curriculum without in any way interferintg with its main function. If the changes are wise, Al Azhar will continue as a much stronger pillar of Islamic culture than it has hitherto been.

Notes of the Day.

Propaganda Against Dr. Abdur Rahman.

Reuter's Capetown correspondent has been obliging enough to send us a report of a meeting of the Cape Malay Association which has "unanimously" passed a resolution strongly condemning the action of Dr. Abdur Rahman and declaring that Dr. Abdur Rahman does not represent the Malays and his action will aggravate the colour question." The letters of Dr. Abdur Rahman and Mr. Godfrey which we publish elsewhere contain facts enough to expose the true character of the Cape Malay Association "which claims officially to represent the old standing community which forms a unique and important element of the coloured population" and will enable the Indian public and the world at large to appraise the value of the views it has expressed as well as to determine its claim to speak for the Malay population of South Africa. The Association was brought into existence during the last general election to support the present Government which is responsible for the anti-Indian legislation and its President has publicly expressed anti-Asiatic view. Having regard especially to the fact that the Malays share many of the grievances under which Indians labour in South Africa, it is hardly to be expected that any responsible body representing them will consider it its main business to support a Government as this Association of a handful of flunkies is doing. Apart from the fact that it has no claim to speak on behalf of the Malays who, as Mr. Godfrey points out are justly proud of Dr. Abdur Rahman, the protest it has raised has no relevance as Dr. Abdur Rahman is heading a deputation, from South African Indians. The colleagues of Dr. Abdur Rahman are the most influential and respected leaders of the Indian community in South Africa and the mere fact that such men have selected Dr. Abdur Rahman to lead them is a proof that he commands the complete confidence of Indians throughout South Africa.

Afraid of Truth.

As Dr. Abdur Rahman says, "in every part of the world there are political tricksters and toadies who generally gather round them a few ignorant men, condemn the action of public men and then gain a little notriety." The Cape Malay Association, to whose views Reuter has given undue publicity, consists of such men. It is not difficult to explain the activities of such an association, but even its sinister efforts have done one good. They have brought into relief the fact that the present South African Government find the presence in India of the South African Deputation extremely uncomfortable for themselves. An ignoble attempt was made to inspire a handful of South African Indians to pass a resolution disowning the South African Deputation soon after it had sailed for India. The attempt having proved a failure, a suitable moment has been chosen on the eve of the Deputation's visit to the Viceroy to create a prejudice against its leader. The South African Government evidently do not like the whole truth about the conditions of Indian in South Africa being presented by a strong Deputation led by a gifted leader and they dislike more the irresistible case that has been made for the summoning of the Round Table Conference. Thus it is noteworthy that the resolution of "Cape Malay Association" urges "in very strong terms that all questions concerning the internal conditions of South Africa should be fought out and decided by South Africans". Dr. Abdur Rahman and his Deputation demand a Round Table Conference in which the Government of India and the people of India as well as Indians and the Whites in South Africa should be represented. That is a proposal which the South African Government does not wish to accept for the simple reason that the case of Indians is so strong that a Conference so constituted will support it.

For "Home" Consumption

When the Governor of Bombay visited Ahmedabad and received an address, the "Times of India" published a crowing article about its significance. Ahmedabad was the home of Mahatma Gandhi, but there the loyal masses assembled to tender homage to the King-Emperor's representative and the man-on-the spot; the gnawing anxiety of Mahatma Gandhi and other non-cooperators was utterly foiled and the event was the wondrous sign of a fresh era of cooperation! Such was the surmise of the "Times of India" which happened to be too ridiculous for words. We find precisely the same sentiment expressed in a cable by the Bombay correspondent of the London "Times", but it contains an improvement in the suggestion that people like Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu were yearning for a hartal and could not for the life of them prevail against the spontaneous surging of loyalty among the people. "The tour certainly demonstrated the total collapse of the Gandhi movement in the area where it originated and in which it first vigorously flourished" and to illustrate the collapse, the veracious correspondent says:—

"At Ahmedabad, in spite of the fact that Mr. Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu, and a number of other leading non-cooperators were in the town and had investigated the possibility of proclaiming a *hartal* (day of mourning), the Governor was greeted with enthusiasm, and on each of the three days the streets were lined for hours before his Excellency passed by with thousands of cheering Indians clothed in homespun and wearing Gandhi caps."

The suggestion is utterly false because, for two pins, a hartal as drastic as the one that greeted the Prince at Allahabad, could have been effected, had the non-cooperators cared to lift their little finger at Ahmedabad. When the non-cooperator disdains to have a hartal knowing critics interpret it as impotence The "Times" correspondent, no doubt, knew the mendacity of saying that "Mr. Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu and a number of other leading non-cooperators had investigated the possibility of proclaiming a hartal"; but there is nothing like a little propaganda during the enjoyment of an indulgence.

M.B.B.S. Results.

We publish elsewhere the resolutions passed at a meeting of the senior students of the Grant Medical College. The resolutions contain grave allegations regarding the attitude of two examiners which call for the immediate attention of the University especially in view of the startling fact revealed in one of the resolutions that the percentage of students who have passed this year is only 40. This "cutting" result has naturally alarmed the students.

An American Educationist in India.

Among recent arrivals in Bombay are Professor and Mrs Jesse H. Holmes of Swarthmore College—an American college of the Society of Friends. Dr. Holmes has been Professor of Philosophy of Swarthmore for twenty-five years and is now enjoying a year's leave of absence, some months of which will be spent in India. The Society of Friends is a small religious body known these two hundred years for its opposition to war, and its strong advocacy of justice among all peoples. Especially has it championed the rights of all races to equal treatment, and has been notably free from race-prejudice. It has had great sympathy with the national movement in India, especially as it has been conducted under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Professor Holmes is especially interested in the educational developments in India and hopes to visit a number of the Indian Colleges in addition to seeing the great historical monuments which attract all foreigners. Naturally he will be particularly attracted by Indian Philosophy and its contribution to world philosophy. Professor and Mrs. Holmes are expecting to attend the National Congress at Cawnpore, and the Jubilee celebrations at Aligarh.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Special for "The Bombay Chronicle.")

I

Here on the Indian Ocean, going across from Bombay to the Seychelles, and then on to Mombasa, on board a very crowded ship, the question which I have put at the head of this article has been running in my mind the whole time with regard to the situation in Natal. "What can be done?"

First of all, it is best to clear out of the way certain things, which for the moment seem possible indeed, but are really unpractical. It is, for instance, useless to appeal to the Reciprocity Agreement. Again and again, a hundred times over, I have thought over this: but it has no practical effect behind it. There are only 120 South African Europeans in India while there are 160,000 Indians in South Africa. How can there be any 'reciprocity' of statement? And if you come to work it out in practice, how can it be worked out? Are you to have special compartments, labelled for S. Africans only, on our railways, for 120 people? That could be absurd. Are we to put seats at the back of the trams, labelled "for South Africans"? Again, it is an absurd proposal. Are we to refuse them the vote? What does it matter? The European community in India has its own abundant special seats on every Council and Assembly, and it matters not one straw whether 120 South African Europeans vote or not. The European candidates will be elected all the same. No, there is no force whatever in 'Reciprocity.'

Should we again, as so many voices are telling us to do, go in for retaliation! Should we set up a prohibitive tariff against S. African coal? That has been most carefully considered; and even on its own merits the idea has been rejected by all practical people. It would not carry weight or influence in S. Africa in the least. But there is something further to be said; it might even lead to retaliation in turn and we ourselves should be hit in our most vulnerable point.

For it has not been realised yet in India, that our own Indian community in S. Africa is almost entirely dependent on the mother country for the one staple diet which they can eat, namely, rice. If, therefore, we were to build up a high tariff wall against S. African coal, it is quite certain that S. Africa could retaliate by building up a high tariff wall against Indian rice. Then the price of rice in S. Africa will be at least doubled; and our poorer fellow-countrymen will be obliged to eat maize, or starve.

Let me explain, that in 1920, when Indian rice was being rationed to the colonies, and only a third of the usual quantity reached Natal the Indian people than were in such a hopeless condition, that I have seen with my own eyes a line of poorer Indians,—nearly a quarter of a mile long,—waiting outside an Indan merchant's store to get a small ration of rice. Those who tried to eat maize instead got dysentery.

Therefore, if the S. African Government answered back to our own retaliation by putting a heavy duty on 'rice', our own Indian people would be the only ones who would suffer. They would very nearly starve, as they did in 1920.

No! Neither Reciprocity, nor Retaliation, can effect any practical change on the situation. In my second article, I shall carry the matter further and then try in my third article to point out where there is an argument that would really carry weight.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ASIATIC BILL

PROPAGANDA AGAINST DR. ABDUR RAHMAN.

AGGRAVATING COLOUR QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Capetown.—A meeting of the Cape Malay Association, which claims officially to represent the old-standing community which forms a unique and important element of the coloured population, has unanimously passed a resolution strongly condemning the action of Dr. Abdur Rahman, a member of the Cape Provincial Council, who is a prominent Malay, declaring that Dr. Abdur Rahman does not represent the Malays, and his action will aggravate the colour question. The meeting further urged, in very strong terms, that all questions concerning the internal conditions of South Africa should be fought out and decided by the South Africans. Copies of the resolutions have been forwarded to Government.

(Note:—A Capetown message, dated 18th November, stated:—Dr. Abdur Rahman, in an interview, stated that the main object of the deputation to India was to see if India could not use her powers through England to bring about a Round Table Conference with regard to the Asiatic Bill.)—Reuter.

S. AFRICAN INDIAN DEPUTATION

LEAVING FOR CALCUTTA TO-DAY.

The members of the South African Indian Deputation are leaving Bombay for Calcutta by the Calcutta mail to-day. His Excellency the Viceroy has fixed Saturday the 19th instant to meet Dr. Abdur Rehman and the members of the Deputation.

WIFE SHOOTS HERSELF.

DOMESTIC TROUBLE LEADS TO SUICIDE?

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

Early this morning the wife of Mr. S. C. Bahaduri, Circle Officer of Serampore in Hughly District, was found dead with revolver-shot wounds. It is believed that she committed suicide with her husband's revolver over domestic trouble.—A. P.

SCHEME OF MOPLA COLONISATION OF ANDAMANS CONDEMNED.

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

Under the auspices of the Madras District Congress Committee the Tamil Swaraj Party and the Madras Mahajan Sabha and the Provincial Khilafat Committee, a public meeting of citizens of Madras was held this evening in Gokhale Hall with Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar in the chair to protest against the scheme of Mopla Colonisation of Andamans and a resolution was passed condemning the scheme.—A. P.

DETAILS OF S. I. RY. SMASH.

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

The latest information regarding the railway smash at Pattukottai on Wednesday night is to the effect that the telescoped carriage have been removed from the line and breaches in the area repaired. The total number of deaths in the accident is reported now to be nine including a child.

A railway official enquiry was held yesterday at the scene of the accident which was watched by the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Lt.-Col. Cowie on behalf of Government. The bodies of the dead over which the local magisterial authorities held inquests were buried.—A. P.

HEAVY DAMAGE DUE TO BREACHES.

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

A Coimbatore correspondent says that according to information received there two breaches have occurred in Amaravati Channel in Udamalpet taluk owing to heavy rains causing damage to property amounting to five or six lakhs.—A. P.

TEWFIK BEY IN PARIS.

CONFERS WITH TURKISH MINISTERS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Geneva.—Tewfik Bey returned to Geneva after only six hours' stay in Paris, where he conferred with the Turkish Ministers with the French and British Governments. Interviewed by Reuter, Tewfik Bey said he would only remain in Geneva if mediation was pursued, otherwise he would return to Angora and submit the question to the Assembly. Sir E. Drummond, to-day, deliberately absented himself from the Council which sat, secretly, for four hours and discussed the Mosul question. The Councillors subsequently declined to make any statement beyond remarking that the question looked more hopeful.—Reuter.

HEDJAZ DEPUTATION.

Moulvi Syed Habib, Editor of the "Siyasat" of Lahore, and Mr. Abdul Aziz, members of the Hedjaz Deputation organised by the Jamiate-Khuddamul-Harmain, arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning by the Delhi Express.

The members were accompanied by Mr. Hakim Mohomed Ishaq and Mr. Mohomed Din. They are staying at Hial Manzil until their departure on Saturday for the Hedjaz by the s.s. Devanha.

S. AFRICAN INDIAN DEPUTATION

CAPE MALAYS AND DR. ABDUR RAHMAN.

AN INSPIRED PROPAGANDA

To The "Editor of The Chronicle"

I.

Sir,—The cable news that the Cape Malay Association of Cape Town held a meeting repudiating any action, presumably in accompanying the Indian Deputation, comes as no shock or surprise to me, for it is an association which was formed during the last Parliamentary General Election for the specific and sole purpose of supporting the present Government. Its Chairman is a discredited, disappointed and disgruntled person who has been publicly repudiated by the Cape Malays, including the Imams and by non-European political organisations. He is rabidly anti-Indian, and a strong supporter of the policy of the present Government of "divide and rule" the non-Europeans. In every part of the world there are political tricksters and toadies who generally gather round them a few ignorant men condemn the action of public men and then gain a little notriety. South Africa is not without such men. This will explain the action of the few deluded Cape Malays who style themselves the Cape Malay Association.—Yours, etc.

A. ABDUR RAHMAN.

45, Peddar Road, Bombay. Dec. 15.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—The local newspapers this morning publish a cable received from Capetown stating that a meeting of the Cape Malay Association passed a resolution condemning the action of Dr. Abdur Rahman and declaring that "all questions concerning the internal conditions in South Africa should be fought out and decided in South Africa" and further that Dr. Abdur Rahman did not represent the Malays.

I desire to point out that this Cape Malay Association only came into existence about twelve months ago during the general election to support the present Nationalist Government. Its members constitute a negligible portion of the Cape Malays, for out of a population of about 20,000 this Association has a membership of about 100. These members are mostly irresponsible youths with no experience or definite aim in life. Its chairman is a tailor who has signally failed in political life and has publicly expressed his anti-Asiatic views.

The 20,000 Cape Malays have strongly disapproved of this Association's anti-Asiatic proclivities. This large number of Malays unanimously and whole-heartedly support Dr. Abdur Rahman and have done so years in and year out from the day he entered public life twenty five years ago. There can be very little doubt that his Cape Malay Association composed of a handful of persons is acting under some sinister influence, in passing the resolution aforementioned and apparently for no other reason than belittle the efforts of the South African Indian deputation.

I would also point out that these Malays are Moslems and in their habits, manner and customs distinctly Asiatic and their daughters freely inter-marry with Indians. Their interests are indissolubly bound up with the Asiatics in the Union and as a whole they support the Deputation. They are intensely proud as a people that the outstanding person to-day amongst the non-Europeans is Dr. Abdur Rahman.—Yours, etc.

JAMES GODFREY,

Member of South African Indian Deputation.

45, Peddar Road, Bombay.

(Continued from Column 6.)

a sweeping statement. Pundit Motilal also pointed out that when a cadet had passed intensive military training at Woolwich is brain capacity should instead of being a disqualification should be a qualification. General Harvey replied that Britishers were a fighting race while Indians were not. Pundit Motilal pointed out that all Britishers could not be held to be fighters. Moreover the fact that a boy got through Woolwich showed that he was a soldier. General Harvey said that what he had in view was that generally in India classes that produced soldiers did not do brain work. Then again among Sappers and Miners practically they wanted those who could in case of need take to fighting as happened in the last war. Dr. Ziauddin personally favoured going to Chatham but pointed out that so far as Civil Engineering was concerned he knew that the standard of Roorkee was as high as that of any British university. Questioned by Pundit Motilal witness admitted that it was possible to set up an institution in India to give the same technical and professional training as is given in England.

Mr. Zorawar Singh asked whether during the transition period there would be any clash between the British and the Indian royal engineers if those served together and if the former had to serve under the latter. Witness did not think so. He held that the training for both should be the same.

Sir Abdul Qayum said supposing India wanted to send her boys to Woolwich and they be of the same character as those admitted to Sandhurst should that be possible? Witness replied this was a question of high policy. He saw no reason why Indians should not be admitted to Woolwich as well.

Mr. Jinnah:—I trust you will influence them to take our boys. (Laughter). Replying to Mr. Burden, General Harvey held it would be more in the interest of India if boys were sent out to Woolwich and Chatham for training in England than start similar institutions in India at present.—A. P.

AID TO LOCAL BOARDS

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

QUESTION OF GRANTS.

The Committee, with the Hon. Mr. G. S. Hidayatulla as Chairman, appointed by the Bombay Government to consider and report on the question of financial assistance to District Local Boards have submitted their report and recommendations on the various points referred to us for consideration. The report says:—

The first question which we were asked to consider was "whether the existing grant-in-aid system should be replaced by a system where under Government should contribute an annual subsidy to District Local Boards on a percentage basis, i.e., Government should give a lump grant bearing a fixed ratio to the actual approved expenditure of the Boards on all objects other than primary education, the grant being based on the actuals of the previous year".

We are in favour of the substitution of a fixed subsidy based on the average Local Board expenditure for the past five years, and to be fixed for a period of five years, and recommend that this system should be adopted by Government. We consider that by this change the financial position of the District Local Boards will be made more stable, and they will be able to adopt a continuity of policy which under the existing grant-in-aid system it is often very difficult for them to follow. We are in favour of basing this subsidy on the average Local Board expenditure for the past five years rather than on the preceding 12 months only, as, if this is done, the amount will be worked out more fairly both for the District Local Boards and Government especially in those districts which are liable to violent fluctuations of revenue and expenditure due to recurring bad seasons. In order to secure continuity of policy we consider that the period of the subsidy should be for not-less than five years. We also consider that Government should lay down for each period of five years a minimum expenditure on obligatory objects (apart from education) for each Board after consultation with the Boards. We consider that this is necessary in order to ensure that the Boards devote adequate attention to their obligatory duties to the tax-payers in their districts.

We were next asked to consider what ratio the subsidy should bear to the Local Board expenditure and whether the ratio should be the same for each district Local Board or whether it should vary according to the wealth and natural resources of each Board.

On these two points we are unanimously of opinion that the Government subsidy should be fixed at the rate of 2 to 1 of the Local Board expenditure on all objects other than education, and that this ratio should be the same for all districts. We consider that to attempt to vary the ratio according to the resources of the various Boards would be bound to lead to many anomalies and complaints. At the same time we realize that in some districts the Boards are severely hampered by the limited resources at their disposal, and we recommend that in cases where the fixed ratio of 2 to 1 does not give sufficient financial assistance to them Government should assist the Boards with special grants-in-aid.

POSSIBLE SOURCES OF TAXATION.

We estimate that if Government accept our recommendation that each Board should be given a fixed subsidy on the 2 to 1 basis, the extra expenditure involved will amount roughly to about 36 lakhs of rupees per annum. Though the question does not strictly fall within our terms of reference, we venture to make certain suggestions as to the means to be adopted in order to reimburse Government for this expenditure, in the hope that they may be found useful. We had first considered the following sources of taxation as possible methods of raising the amount needed, viz.:—

(1) A one anna cess on excise revenue levied within the jurisdiction of the Local Boards—estimated to realize 6 lakhs of rupees per annum.

(2) Retention of existing tolls on provincial roads and their reimposition where they have been abolished by Government. Public motor conveyances plying for hire to be charged toll for each trip made by them, allowance being made for a return journey if made within 24 hours. Estimated revenue from this source 12 lakhs.

(3) Reintroduction of the Transfer of Property Amendment of Stamp Act, which was rejected at the last Budget Session. Estimated revenue 10 lakhs.

The total revenue estimated to be obtainable from these sources amounts to Rs. 28 lakhs only against 36 lakhs required. We were prepared to recommend that Government should provide the remaining 8 lakhs from existing general revenues. These suggestions were referred to the District Local Boards for their opinion and appear to have met with fairly general approval.

We are, however, given to understand that Government are considering the transfer of the right to levy stamp duty within municipal areas to the municipalities themselves if these bodies desire to avail themselves of it in order to increase their resources. Such being the case this source of revenue will not be available for the purpose for which we had suggested it, and as an alternative we now suggest that Government should levy a one anna cess on excise revenue throughout the Presidency. If this is done the revenue from the cess on the total excise revenue of 4 crores of rupees should amount to Rs. 24 lakhs of rupees, and if the estimated revenue of Rs. 12 lakhs from tolls be added to this the total extra expenditure of Rs. 36 lakhs of rupees will be reimbursed to Government.

Lastly we have been asked to consider what additional revenue the District Local Boards are likely to be able to realize by local taxation within their own jurisdiction. We have examined the list of taxes which Local Boards are empowered to levy over and above the local fund cess by the Government of India Act and are agreed that of these taxes the following only have any possibilities, viz.:—

(1) a terminal tax;

(2) a tax on trades, professions and callings.

As regards a terminal tax we recognize that there are difficulties in collecting it in Local Board areas, and that it is a form of taxation which is not suitable or desirable in all these areas. We regard a tax on trades, professions and callings as the most suitable for District Local Boards generally to impose and recommend that they be advised to adopt it as a means of improving their resources.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

VICEROY OPENS ANNUAL MEETING.

REVIEW OF CURRENT YEAR'S TRADE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his speech at the opening of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon to-day referred to the general course of trade in the present year and said:—

With the general principle stated in the earlier part of that resolution, all those who know Indian conditions will, I feel sure, cordially agree. It would be premature for me to make any announcement, but without betraying confidence I may inform you that I and my Government have been in communication with the Secretary of State for some time past on the question and that we have invited the views of the local Governments in regard to definite proposals for the improvement of agriculture. The recommendations we may eventually make to the Secretary of State must await the views expressed by the local Governments. But the Chambers may rest assured that the subject commands the attention that its importance to the country and to commerce in particular demands.

The Viceroy then reviewed the general conditions prevailing during his term of office and their effect upon the course of trade and commerce. In his opinion, in value the figures of last year showed that 1924-25 was the best trade year India had ever had. The total value of imports and exports exceeded the striking figure of 650 crores. "The indications are that the figures of the current year will be only slightly if at all lower than those of last year. It is not easy to analyse the causes which have contributed to the notable change between the commercial situation in 1920-21 and the present day. To a large extent world conditions have constituted, though, as I have already observed, I believe that conditions in India have improved more rapidly and in a more marked degree than in many other countries. Good monsoons have undoubtedly played a large part in the change but its change has not been wholly fortuitous. A large measure of the alterations for the better is undoubtedly due to the grit and energy with which the commercial community in India have faced the problems before them and to the steps which my Government have been able to take for the improvement of the facilities for trade and industry and it must not be forgotten that the improvement in the political situation has engendered a feeling of stability and continuity and restored confidence. Internal security has once more emboldened the timid to new ventures and revived the normal course of trade."

"The improvement" proceeded Lord Reading, "in the general revenue position of the country in the last five years has been no less striking. In April 1921 my Government were struggling with the financial difficulties consequent on the war. The great rise in prices, the heavy charges involved in the increased pay of establishments and the special expenditure incurred in the defence of our frontiers added enormously to our expenditure. We had a deficit in each of the years 1919-20, 1920-21 and 1921-1922 of over 20 crores. In 1922-23 the deficit was 15 crores. The position has now completely changed. Not only has the budget been balanced, but last year we were able to show a surplus of over two crores and a biginning was made with the reduction of provincial contributions and the general financial position of the provincial governments is now substantially better than it was five years ago. We have also been able to suspend the cotton excise duty with the confident hope of being in a position to remit entirely during the next session of the Assembly. To these results providence has contributed the gift of good monsoons.

He then paid tributes to Sir M. Hailey and Sir B. Blackett, the late and present Finance Ministers respectively, and Lord Inchcape and the late Lord Rawlinson since the present satisfactory financial outlook could hardly have been brought about he thought even with these blessings except for the far reaching and energetic campaign of retrenchment powerfully assisted by them.

The Viceroy then referred to the recently published report of the External Capital Committee which has laid stress on the importance of developing India's own latent sources of wealth to assist her material development. He hoped for a notable advance in this respect and looked in this direction for the solution to a considerable extent of the problem of financing the development of the country.

"The last five years have been marked by great energy in administrative reorganisation and constructive legislation. The war had necessarily impeded progress in both

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GOVT. MANIPULATION OF EXCHANGE

DOING IMMENSE HARM TO INDIAN INDUSTRIES

MR. P. M. DALAL'S PLEA FOR 1s 4d RATE.

In the course of his written evidence submitted to the Royal Commission on Indian Currency Mr. Phirozeshah M. Dalal says:—

The question is whether exchange should be allowed (1) to regulate itself, or (2) should bt forced up to a higher level, or (3) stabilized at the present level of 1sh. 6d., or (4) brought back to the pre-war level of 1sh. 1d. Those who advocate the first course that exchange should be left to regulate itself (retaining the 2sh. gold rate on the statute book), state that Government can thereby control prices raising exchange in India when prices have an upward tendency, and lowering exchange when prices have a downward tendency. In other words, they aim at stability of prices by Government manipulation of exchange. Such a course would be most harmful to the interests of India. It means in fact an attempt to regulate prices in India and keep Indian prices on a level different from world prices. Such power to manipulate exchange and stabilize prices in India must end in disaster to the economic development of India, principally its industrial development, and this country has had bitter experience of the same in the last three years. Exchange has been forced up on the plea of stabilizing internal prices with the result that foreign imports have been pouring into the country and every indigenous industry in competition with foreign industries is in a state bordering that of ruin. The only industries that are able to stand this intense foreign competition are monopolistic industries like jute and tea. Exchange has been arbitrarily raised 12 1/2 per cent. in the last few years, with no corresponding reduction in wages because any attempt to lower wages meets with the most strenuous opposition (even Government itself favouring a non-reduction of wages), and the industries that have to face foreign competition are tottering. I do not refer to agricultural industries which have not felt the strain to the same extent as manufacturing industries owing to the high world prices for certain raw products, which prevail at present, but which also will feel the effects in the years to come. The power to manipulate exchange which the Government at present possess has already done immense harm to Indian industries. To give them permanently the power to stabilize prices by manipulating exchange is to give them a power which no nation in the world gives to its Government, even where Governments are responsible to the legislature. To give this power to the Government of India which under the present constitution is only partially responsible to the legislature is therefore open to greater objection, as it gives them the power to make or mar the fortunes of the Indian people.

As regards the second course whether exchange should be forced up still higher, the answer can only be an emphatic 'No.' The disastrous consequences of moving exchange up are plainly visible in the pitiable condition of Indian industries. Even the Government of India have lately admitted that any further rise in exchange would be prejudicial to producers, and unless high protective duties are to accompany a further rise in exchange, the position of most Indian manufacturing industries would be hopeless.

As regards the third course,—that of stabilizing exchange at 1sh. 6d., I have already referred to the evil effects which this rate has had on the industrial development of India, and will have on the agricultural situation in future.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the fourth course that of lowering the exchange to the pre-war ratio of 1sh 4d., is the best course for India and should be carried out at the earliest opportunity, if her industries are again to thrive and she is able to face foreign competition. The competition from foreign countries especially those with depreciated currencies like Japan, France, Belgium and Italy, may be met by lowering the exchange to 1sh. 4d. To keep the Rupee sterling exchange high when these countries are working on a depreciated currency is an incentive to these countries to pour goods into India.

GOLD STANDARD.

I think a definite move should now be made towards the establishment of a gold standard in India. It will be years before the reduction of the rupee to the level of a real token can be carried out, and the process would have to be effected by reducing step by step the amount of rupees which can be given as legal tender No insuperable difficulties stand in the way of the establishment of a gold standard if once the policy is decided on and the Government of India are given a free hand to carry out that policy, and devote themselves whole-heartedly to carrying it out.

As regards the Gold Standard Reserve it will not be added to if there is no further coinage of rupees, and the interest on the same should be carried to revenue as now. When the gold standard is fully established the Reserve can be used for some purpose beneficial to India, e.g. reducing her sterling loans.

As regards measures to maintain the

(Continued on next page.)

TRAINING IN ENGLAND

OF A DISTINCTLY SUPERIOR TYPE.

SANDHURST COMMITTEE AT WORK.

DELHI, Dec. 15.

The Indian Sandhurst Committee held its first public sitting to-day in the committee room of the Assembly Chamber and examined two important witnesses, Major General R. N. Harvey, Engineer-in-Chief and Mr. Ritchey, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India. The Chairman, General Sir Andrew Skeen in opening the proceedings welcomed the press and emphasised the delicate nature of the enquiry.

Replying to the Chairman, Major General Harvey said there was a great competition for the engineering service. After the war everyone wanted to be a gunner but now they wanted to be sappers.

The Chairman:—Does woolwich work require a higher standard of brain work?

Witness:—Not so much brain work but the ability to work. The Chairman said that an officer employed in the Sappers and Miners corps should be eligible for all departments. Witness was also emphatically in favour of interchangeability to enable an officer to maintain his professional usefulness all round. As regards the difficulty of employment of British N. C. O.'s under Indian officers to which the witness had referred in his statement, the Chairman said he was pleased to find from the replies of the commissioned officers of British Units that this difficulty was not so serious. The Chairman asked whether the Thompson College training at Roorkee could compare with the training imparted at Cambridge and Chatham. General Harvey replied that it was decidedly not. His experience of S.D.O.'s was that while some of them had done extraordinarily well others did not.

Mr Jinnah said that supposing it was decided to Indianise the Sappers and Miners what would the witness suggest.

The witness:—Send them home for training.

Question:—Supposing that Woolwich does not take them.

Answer:—You are going to experiment with the Indian Sandhurst. I presume you may experiment with Indian Woolwich as well.

Mr. Jinnah suggested that Roorkee might take this place of Chatham. Witness agreed that it has the foundation and could be brought up. But this was a big supposition. As regards Cambridge, Mr. Jinnah suggested that the Thomason college might take its place if improved. Witness agreed but pointed out that while it was possible to have the same teaching and the same standards and tests out here, the difference between education in England and that to be had in India would still remain. The difference was that at Chatham and Woolwich they got their training as soldiers and the *esprit de corps* which could never be got up here. On this point witness was examined over and over again by Mr. Jinnah, Pundit Motilal Nehru and other members. The members conceded that in India we should have the same syllabus, the same test and a proper class of instructors. If under those conditions a Royal Engineer was to be trained in India by giving the training that is given at Woolwich, Chatham and Cambridge would it not be possible to get the same result? General Harvey said it was difficult to explain how the difference occurred but he was sure in his mind that if they wanted a Royal Engineer they must send their boys to Chatham. There they had traditions, the "esprit de corps." There he (the cadet) would be one of a hundred while in India he would probably be one of a dozen and that would make all the difference.

PRESENT MENTALITY.

Mr. [illegible] witness had [illegible] into three parts, military duties [illegible] at Woolwich, military engineering [illegible] at Chatham and civil engineering at Cambridge. Of these which one would suggest should be started in India? General Harvey replied that they could have in their universities for Woolwich at Cambridge with similar syllabus but he maintained that they could not find a substitute for Chatham. Sir Abdul Qayum asked whether it would not be desirable and economical to send Indian boys to England for training at present till they were sufficient to form a nucleus so that ten years hence independent institutions may be started in India. General Harvey agreed. Mr. Jinnah quoted from a paragraph in the written statement of witness enquiring whether the British Royal Engineers would in future serve willingly in senior posts among Sappers and Miners were filled by Indian officers. Mr. Jinnah asked why. The witness:—That is my belief under the present regime, at least under the present prejudice, I may say.

Mr. Jinnah:—Under the present mentality. Do you think it is possible to destroy it.

Witness:—I think it is, but it will take time.

Mr Sethna referred to witness' statement that as Sappers and Miners were regarded as "corp d'lite" of the Royal Engineers he doubted whether Indian officers could be selected for these because the class of Indian who could pass examination and maintain the high degree of unremitting brain industry was not necessarily the class which made most efficient fighting soldier. Mr. Sethna said this was

(Continued in column 2.)

POWERS ! ACTION ON LOCARNO AGREEMENT.

INTENT TO INANGURATE NEW ERA.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Geneva.—The bulk of the journalists leaving the hall at the conclusion of the Graeco-Bulgarian affair were hastily recalled to hear the speech of Mr. Chamberlain which was not scheduled on the agenda. He said that by handing over the Locarno agreement for deposit in the archives of the League the Powers had confirmed that they intended to inaugurate a new phase in their relations by carefully avoiding provocation or offence to others and had established peace between themselves thus helping to stabilise peace in the world and give rest and confidence to other nations.—Reuter.

FRENCH FINANCE BILLS.

CHAMBER'S COMMITTEE REFERS BACK.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Paris.—An ominous symptom of the politico-financial situation is revealed by the action of the Finance Committee of the Chamber which has referred back the Finance Bills dealing with further taxation and establishing a sinking fund.—Reuter.

CREATION OF NEW CARDINALS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Rome.—The Pope at a secret Consistory created four new Cardinals namely, Patrick O'Donnell, Archbishop of Armagh, Bonaventura Cerretti; Enrico Gasparri and Allessandro Verde. The Pontiff in the course of the allocution dwelt on the success of the Holy Year in regard to which he said that the pilgrims must have realised that the situation of the Pontiff was still far from what it should be as the present conditions prevented his leaving the Vatican. He expressed his appreciation of the efforts of the Italian Government to prevent, or at least to attentuate, class struggle and to co-ordinate the nation's activities for a common good. The Pope concluded by saying that the Catholic Church was opposed to Liberalism and Socialism as leading to Anarchy. But it was also equally opposed to the political conception according to which the State and Society were aims in themselves.—Reuter's Special.

WUPEIFU MARCHES ON SHANGHAI?

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Tokio.—According to messages from Japanese sources in China, Wupeifu is reported to be marching on Shanghai.—Reuter.

GEN. FENGYUHSIANG'S FORCES ROUTED.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Tientsin.—Trenches held by General Fengyuhsiang were stormed at the point of bayonet, and his forces expelled from Yangtsun by General Lichinglin who is an ally of Chang-Tso-Lin.—Reuter.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY AND MANCHESTER.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Apropos the statement issued by the Federation of Cotton-Spinners and Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the abolition of the cotton Excise Duty in India.

Lord Birkenhead has written to the President of the Federation stating that the Viceroy has asked him to convey his appreciation of the spirit of the statement as also a frank and a generous recognition of the situation in India. He adds that this declaration should help in future by effecting mutual understanding. He associates himself entirely with Lord Reading's views. —Reuter's Special.

BARRACK IN INDIA.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

In the House of Commons, today, barracks in India which were reported to be unhealthy, overcrowded and defectively illuminated were drawn attention to, by Major Attlee at the question time.

Earl Winterton promised to investigate certain cases if it was desired. He pointed out that the process of improving barracks was going on for a long time and would have been quicker, were not the cost very large and Government of India wished to spread it over many years.—Reuter's Special.

RUBBER TRADE OF AMERICA.

DEFENSIVE MEASURES URGED.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

New York.—Writing to Senator Capper on the rubber situation, Mr. H. C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, dwells on "trade war" and says that America's imports in 1926 will be 900 million pounds costing about 198 million sterling "namely 133 million sterling above fair price." He does not favour trade reprisals and suggests as "defensive measures," firstly, discouraging of American brokers from giving credits to these combinations, secondly, a strong campaign for voluntary saving of used rubber, thirdly, use of substitutes, and fourthly, establishing machinery to prevent American buyers' bidding against each other.—Reuter's Special.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

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these directions. In no direction perhaps has this advance been more remarkable than in the case of railways. Following upon the recommendations of the Acworth Committee and the advice of the Inchcape Committee reorganisation has been set on foot which has raised the railways from a state of inefficiency and of being a charge to the state to a position where they provide an adequate return on capital invested and efficiently cope with the growing needs for transportation. The stages of this change are to be found in decision of the legislature to provide a steady annual grant for five years for capital expenditure, the reorganisation of the railway department under Sir Clement Hindley, Chief Commissioner for Railways, effective economy in current expenditure, the separation of railway finance from the general finances, the establishment of reserve and depreciation funds and the adoption of a forward policy in the construction of new lines of a remunerative character. Among these measures I class as of special importance the railway finances. I cannot too highly praise the good sense which the legislature brought to bear on the discussion of this measure. It enables the railway administration on the one hand to pursue a steady policy of extension and improvement while it secures to the state a regular and increasing return from railway investments. The acceptance of the principle that railway profits so long as the state is assured of a moderate return on the capital invested should be utilised for railway purchases is of primary importance to the efficiency and development of the railway systems of the country and the general prosperity of the country itself."

WORKING OF RAILWAYS.

On the financial side the working of the railways in 1921-22 formed a very heavy charge on the revenues of the country All this is now changed. The net profits after paying all interest charges amounted to 1.22 crores in 1922-23 to 5.47 crore in 1923-24 and 13.05 crores in 1924-25 Whil my Government are conscious that there is much still to be done in improving railway facilities in relation to passengers and goods, generally there is every reason to be satisfied with the remarkable progress made reflecting great credit on those responsible for the railway administration. In connection with commerce and industry a number of other measures have been put into execution. I need only refer to two of them. The members of your Chamber are well acquainted with the history of the Fiscal Commission and the operation of the Tariff Board which had its origin in that Commission's recommendations. These measures were of great interest in the constitutional aspect from their connexion with a convention recommended for adoption to His Majesty's Government by the Joint Parliamentary Committee in order to secure a greater measure of freedom for India in working out her own fiscal policy. Protection is a difficult subject and has its critics in principle and practice. Protection in India, however, is given for definite periods only, and the whole question is subject to discussion and reconsideration periodically at the proper time. Meanwhile, the Tariff Board may be congratulated on the great care and thoroughness with which they conduct their enquiries. The recommendations of the Board are also minutely scrutinised by the Ltgislature. As a result no protection is given until a case for help has been thoroughly made out and has stood the test of public examination. The amount of assistance to be given is also very rapidly tested by my Government and cannot be described in any case as erring on the side of undue generosity.

LABOUR LEGISLATION.

The last five years have seen remarkable progress in labour legislation. Indeed, more has been accomplished in the period than in the whole preceding generation. There has been a radical revision of the Factories Act introducing a 60 hours' week, the exclusion of children between the ages of 9 and 12 the abolition of night work for women and other reforms. The new Mines Act enforces somewhat similar reforms—a curtailment of hours, a weekly test day and the stoppage of child work. The antiquated legislation dealing with breaches of workmen's contract has been repealed. The Workmen's Compensation Act has introduced for the first time a comprehensive system for alleviating hardship caused by industrial accidents. A bill to encourage and protect healthy trades union organization is before the Assembly. The question of providing means to conciliation in trade disputes has been thoroughly explored, but it would be premature to legislate on this question until the Trades Union Bill has become law. In the measures we have adopted, the employers have been fully taken into our confidence in the prelimintry stages and their readiness to co-operate even where their immediate interests were to some degree, prejudiced is most laudable. Some think that the pace of reform in labour legislation has been unduly rapid, but our action has followed that adopted by the most civilised countries and is in accordance with the principles which will scarcely be disputed. The measures placed on the Statute Book have been, in my view, well considered. They were designed to meet genuine needs and to remedy admitted defects. I am convinced that public opinion generally will regard as experience in working the rules is gained, as not only necessary when judged by ethical standards and directly beneficial to the workers concerned but as actually advantageous also to the industry generally.

STRIKING A NOTE OF OPTIMISM.

Continuing His Excellency said:—

"I do believe that even if it is harder to get there, is business in plenty to be done Recovery may be slow; it must be slow after acute depression but a slow and sure general progress is far better than short spells of dramatic profits in a few trades. I am convinced that the change in the past five years has been radical and is wholly salutary. Conditions are settling down steadily but surely to a stable situation—the best seed bed for trade to grow. Perhaps the margin of profit may not be large, but the bulk of the business is there. Let me once more remind you that the total value of imports and exports last year reached the striking figure of 650 crores. Every day communications and transport facilities/are opening up and remittance resources and other machinery for trading are improving. Full stability, I admit, is not to be secured until it is also established in other trading countries of the world, but the Pact of Locarno will, I am confident, help to remove the obstacles; and the day is in sight when the people of the world will once more be in a position to devote their attention to peaceful avocation of trade and commerce. Meanwhile, the lessons of the past years show that in Government and business alike the new conditions call again as in the past for continuous application, for unceasing attention and unremitting energy that when the day comes India may attain her high and honoured place in the great comity of the trading countries of the world. Gentlemen, I must now bid you goodbye. I leave you with confidence in the future of the commerce and industry of India and I cordially wish you and those associated with you from the highest to the lowest all good fortune and prosperity."—A. P.

COLLECTION OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

There was an interesting discussion on the resolution of Mr. Grantham urging that the preparation of industrial statistics providing a continuous record of the economic condition of the working classes should be undertaken by the Central Government and not by Provincial Governments.

Mr. Grantham stated that the resolution had probably greater interest to the Bombay than to other Chambers, for not only had they an active Labour Office, but labour there had reached a more advanced stage than in the other Provinces, and they had in consequence more than their share of labour troubles. As a result, the Bombay Government had threatened them for the past three years with a statistics bill enabling a compulsory collection of industrial statistics. What they had to determine was the real purpose that lay behind the collection of industrial statistics showing clearly the manner and means by which their chief industry were run. Industries which to a great extent competed with similar industries in the other countries should be of prime interest to those who were responsible for shaping the tariffs and industrial policy of the country. He was, therefore, of opinion that legislation dealing with their collection should be a matter for the Central Government or else they would be robbed of much of their economic value.

Sir B. N. Mitra regretted that the mover should drag the question of Central legislation in industrial statistics. The points in his opinion to be considered were whether they considered it necessary that legislation should be undertaken for collecting statistics. If their point was to take exception to certain action which had been taken in the past on the subject by the Provincial Government, he stated, that the matter had already been settled by the representatives of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce when that measure came up before the Legislative Council of that Provincial Government.

The resolution was opposed by Mr. C. R. Wood for the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. S. H. Taylor of the Upper India Chamber moved an amendment that the following words be added: "without committing ourselves to the opinion that an unlimited collection of statistics is desirable or necessary, this Association is of the opinion that, etc."

The amendment was carried.

INCOME-TAX AND BUSINESS LOSSES.

Sir William Currie, of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, moved: "That this Association again impresses on the Government the equity of making provision for business losses when computing the income-tax, and strongly recommends that it should be made permissible for an assessee to carry forward losses for a period of three years." Sir William Currie said that they could, in all reasonableness, request the Government to give out of the surplus budget revenue greatest consideration to the claim for relief from a position which was unfair to the business assessee. The permanent method of assessing taxation was entirely one-sided, for when times were good Government took full share of the profits, but when times were bad they became of no interest to the inland revenue department which waited above them vulture-like until they again raised their heads above water, when the shingling process recommenced. It was a case of "heads I win, tails you loose."

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Clerk of the Bengal Chamber moved that "this association urges on Government the necessity for legislation enforcing destruction of weed known as water hyacinth."

He said it was a serious pest and had become a distinct menace to agriculture and commerce in Bengal and neighbouring provinces of Naraingunj. The Chamber had brought the matter to the notice of Government but apparently nothing had been done. It was for the Government experts to decide the form of legislatiton. He only suggested that the working of the Act should be restricted to dry months.

Messrs. A. R. Leisman of Chittagong and C. E. Wood of Madras supported the motion.

The Hon. Sir Hugh Stephenson on behalf of the Bengal Government said there was a growing feeling in Bengal with regard to the matter and the Irrigation Department was experimenting on the method of eradicating the evil weed.

The motion was carried.

Mr. B. E. G. Eddis of Bengal Chamber moved that "in the opinion of the Association underwriting charges, stamp duty and other expenses incidental to reissue of a loan and raised for capital work by a local authority such the Port Trust are originally chargeable to capital."

The Hon. Sir Charles Innes said that the Government of India would pay attention to the views of the Associated Chamber on the subject.

The motion was carried.

TERMINATE CONVENTION WITH JAPAN.

Mr. V. A. Grantham of Bombay moved that the Association recommends to the Government of India that the Convention with Japan of 5th March, 1905 be terminated as soon as possible.

He said he did not disguise the facts that carrying into effect of this resolution would open the road to a Tariff War with a foreign country and he did not pretend to know whether India was ready or fit for a Tariff War. Japanese competition as far as Bombay was concerned meant competition with the yarn and piecegoods trade but it did not necessarily mean dumping. By dumping he meant selling goods in foreign country below cost of production. He was not able to say whether the Japanese had resorted to dumping or not, but he knew that they were competing with them very seriously in piecegoods and yarn trade in India both regarding local industry and Lancashire goods. Japanese goods being sold at so cheap a rate that they were causing local mills to work at a loss in order to retain their business and making serious inroads into Lancashire trade. If this competition continued, expansion of local industry would be stopped. Owing to this unfair competition local mill production had to be sold below price and no industry could stand up against that indefinitely. The only way to deal with this external competition was through an Import Tariff, and that brought them against the Convention made with Japan.

Mr. C. E. Wood of Madras opposed the resolution.

Mr. C. B. Charters of Bengal suggested that the best way of bringing pressure on Japan to join the Convention would be for India to get in touch with other nations who had signed the Convention instead of working alone and take concerted action. If this resolution was carried thirty-three per cent. of the export trade with Japan of Bengal and Berar would be in danger.

He opposed the motion which was lost.

Other resolutions were carried recommending the adoption of Conventional rate of exchange for the purpose of comparison of sterling and rupees tenders and converting the former at selling rate for telegraphic transfer, urging extension of exemption from Income Tax to working partners, limiting amount to Rs. 3,000 per month and also suggesting adequate provision of funds for Meteorological Department.

The Conference adjourned till to-morrow. —A. P.

CHAMBER'S RESOLUTIONS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

The Conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce concluded its session today.

Mr. V. A. Granfham on behalf of the Bombay Chamber moved a resolution requesting the Government of India to announce their purchases of sterling for remittance to England immediately after each purchase instead of at the end of each month as was the present practice. He said that his Chamber did not regard with any favour the system under which the Government now purchased sterling. They would much rather prefer these purchases to be by public tender and they had submitted evidence to that effect to the Royal Commission on Indian Currency. It appeared to them that when the Government were buying remittances in large quantities it was very difficult for the traders in Banks to form any idea as to the trend of the exchange market, or, indeed how to operate at all, when they had to wait till the end of the month to know exactly. Sir Charles Innes said that the Finance Member preferred to stick to the present arrangement and that the question had been referred to the Currency Commission.

Mr. C. E. Wood of the Madras Chamber opposing the resolution said that the hands of the Government should not be tied.

Mr. Grantham amended the resolution at the end, to "If the Government are unable to accept this suggestion, this Association will welcome a weekly announcement." The amendment was carried.

AGRICULTUAL DEVELOPMENTS.

The Chambers next adopted a resolution moved by Mr Grantham recognising that the prosperity of trade and industry in India depended to an overwhelming degree upon the purchasing power of the people and that such purchasing power could not be increased materially except by the development of agricultural productivity in India and welcoming the decision of the Government of India to co-ordinate the activities of agricultural development in the various provinces. Mr. Grantham said that the prosperity of India could not be increased materially except by the development of agricultural productivity. "Was it not" he asked "equasly true that unless the purchasing power of the people of India was substantially increased modern methods of manufacture in this country with or without artificial stimulus of tariffs, would rapidly reach their limit of expansion"? He advocated spread of agricultural knowledge amongst educated classes and believed that agricultural departments wanted the backing of legislature.

The Chambers next recommended that no further facilities should be given to municipalities, and in particular to those municipalities connected with ports through which a considerable through trade passes, to levy non-refundable terminal taxes.

Mr. Grantham said that the taxation of this type was wrong and that all terminal taxes should be abolished and other taxes substituted.

Sir Charles Innes said that the question was one of great importance and touched the fiscal policy of the Government of India. The matter had been referred to the Taxation Committee and Sir Charles Innes hoped that when the Committee's report would be published, the opinion of the Associated Chamoers would be great of assistance to Government.

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

The last resolution adopted by the Associated Chambers urged the Government of India that legislation should be undertaken without further delay to provide that in the absence of any express stipulation to the contrary, all the bills drawn in foreign currencies be payable at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of actual payment.

Mr. Grantham said the whole question was as to whether the rate of exchange for bills drawn in foreign currencies should be calculated as at the date of payment or at the date of maturity. A judgment of the Bombay High Court ruled that it should be the date of maturity and it was to rectify the want of equity and restriction of credit involved in that judgment that they suggested legislation on lines of that obtaining in Hongkong.

Sir Charles Innes explained that their legal advisers had told them that this difficulty could be overcome without legislation. It was found that all Chambers had not unanimously accepted the suggestion and that certain Indian Chambers had opposed it He asked the Associated Chambers to address the Government on the subject putting forth their views in the matter.

The next annual conference will meet at Cawnpore.—A. P.

TANK INVENTION CASE.

JUDGMENT FOR CROWN.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Mr. Justice McCardie has given judgment for the Crown in the tank invention action mentioned in the messages of the 24th and 25th November. Mr. McCardie said that Kitchener displayed no active interest in the tank project as he had not realised that such a weappn was within the range of practical achievement. The incidents in respect of tank were minor factors in Kitchener's career.—Reuter's Special.

The message of Nov. 24 says:—

The question as to who invented the tank was revived at the High Court, to-day, before Justice McCardie who heard a petition for the right on behalf of Captain Bede Bentley who claimed £300,000 from the Crown. Counsel for the plaintiff said that Lord Kitchener, whom the plaintiff knew in the Boer War, had requested him, in October 1914, to produce an armoured car for independent roads. Plaintiff suggested a cater-piller with an armoured body. Counsel declared that in an interview with Lord Kitchener at his house. Capt. Bentley, illustrated his design with rubber bands and pins. Counsel asserted that Lord Kitchener had requested Bentley not to patent its claim for reasons of secrecy. Counsel declared that Capt. Bentley and Lord Kitchener discussed the use of poison gas in 1914.

BATTLING SIKI.

FOUND MURDERED IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

New York.—The French and Senegalese boxer "Battling" Siki has been found murdered by being shot and knife in a tough district known as the "hell's kitchen"

ALLEGED WRONGFUL ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT.

LABOUR LEADERS CLAIM £ 40,000.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Sydney.—Labour leaders, Messrs. Walsh and Johannsen, have applied for writs for £20,000 each, against Government, alleging wrongful arrest and imprisonment. Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Johannsen are also claiming £5,000 each for the loss of their husbands' services. It may be recalled that Mrs. Walsh was formerly Adela Pankhurst, a militant suffragette.—Reuter.

TREATY WITH INAM OF SANA.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Mr. Ormsby-Gore said that negotiations with Imam Yehya of Sana in Yemen for the treaty of goodwill had been in progress for some time now and it had been decided to send Sir Gilbert Clayton to Imam's capital to conclude negotiations. Sir G. Clayton will start immediately and is expected to reach Aden on the 23rd December.—Reuter.

A Government Press note says:—It is officially reported that a further attempt has been made to bribe a Government Official in connection with the examination for the Licensing of Electrical Wiremen. The person making the attempt has been debarred from sitting for the examination till further orders.

4 PER CENT RESULT.

MEDICAL STUDENTS' PROTEST.

A meeting of all the senior students of the Grant Medical College numbering 150 was held at the G. M. C. Hostel Hall to protest against the unjust and unfair behaviour of the two Midwife Examiners Dr. Anklesaria and Desa at 4.30 p.m. Amidst great excitement Dr. Menon M.B.B.S. was proposed to the chair Mr. M. Z. R. Siddierin began by citing various instances which definitely proved that the grievances of the students were well founded and reasonable He emphasized the point that the treatment given to the examinees in Mid-wifery by Dr. Anklesaria and Desa was most objectionable. He challenged anybody to prove that teaching of mid-wifery in G. M. C. so far at least as the professional lectures are concerned was inferior to any college in India. He further emphasized the fact in spite of the excellent teaching of mid-wifery the numerous failures in mid-wifery reflect upon nothing else but the system of examination as particularly carried on by Drs. Anklesaria and Desa.

Dr. Joshi and Messrs. Lodhi and S. M. Hasan also spoke.

The following resolutions were passed:

This meeting of all the senior students regret very much the apathetic and rather unfair attitude of Dr. Anklesaria and Dr. Desa towards the examinees in Midwifery and requests the university authorities to mend matters at the earliest possible date. (2) This meeting further appoints the following gentlemen to draft an application to the Vice Chancellor through the Dean G. M. C. against the injustices of the Mid-wifery examiners Dr. Anklesaria and Dr. Desa.

Names: (1) Dr. Menon, (2) Dr. Kharegbet, (3) Dr. Joshi, (4) Mr. M. Z. R. Siddierin.

This meeting is seriously alarmed at the cutting results of the Final M.B.B.S. examination, this time is 9 out of 190 is about 4 per cent and draws the attention of the university authorities to the effect that an investigation be forthwith made into the cause and things righted at once in the interests of the students and the university.

(4) That in view of the fact that new system of 6 examiners for each subject having been tried and utterly failed, should be abandoned and the old system of 2 examiners revived.

GOVT. MANIPULATION OF EXCHANGE.

(Continued from previous page.)

rupee at the rate selected, only such measures will be necessary as were in force before the war, i.e., the import and export of gold at gold points, and the use of the Gold Standard Reserve in case of necessity.

NOTE ISSUE.

The note issue should be transferred to the Imperial Bank of India, and an Act should be passed for the purpose of the transfer, and for laying down rules for the management and control of the issue by the Bank. All facilities for the encashment of the notes should be given, the eventual aim being to make currency notes of any denomination and to any amount encashable at all the main offices of the Bank, and to a limited amount at the branches. The backing of the notes should be in gold and silver and securities, the gold to be an increasing amount and the silver to be a decreasing amount step by step. The fiduciary issue to be not less than 50 per cent. to begin with and as at present.

The Indian Mints should be thrown open to the minting of gold coins, preferentially the sovereign and the half sovereign. But if the Mint in London cannot get over its objections to the minting of sovereign and hlf-sovereign in India, then a Mohur and half Mohur and a quarter Mohur should be coined in India. The Mohur may be made the equivalent of Rs. 20, the half Mohur Rs. 10, and the quarter Mohur Rs. 5.

The remittance operations of the Government of India should be handed over to the Imperial Bank. Once the budgetted amount is remitted to London by the Bank the Bank should stop making remittances on Government account and leave the balance of trade to be adjusted by the trade when the balance is favourable either by importing gold and tendering to the currency offices, or taking gold from the currency offices and exporting it if the same is unfavourable. The imperial Bank should interfere as little as possible with the exchange operations of trtde, beyond looking after Government remittances.

Provision should be made by Statute for securing greater elasticity in meeting seasonal demands for currency. At present the provision is for Rs. 12 crores, but this should be raised to Rs. 20 crores.

No necessity will arise for the purchase of silver for many years to come if the gold standard is decided on and the further minting of rupees is stopped. But when necessary to purchase silver the same should be as far as possible be by public tender in India and for delivery and payment in India.

Divisional Supdt. Madura, wires under date 15th:—Line between Partibanur and Paramakudi restored and normal running of all trains resumed from noon to-day. Telegraphic communication between Madras and Colombo having been restored delay on telegrams to Ceylon will be normal.—A. P.

Divisional Supdt., Mayavadam, wires:—Normal running of all trains resumed to-day including night running over Thambikkottai Pattukottai section.—A. P.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 15.

S.S. Julaveera Roy Calcutta.
S.S. Gambhira Bremer Akyab.

DEPARTURES.

December 16.

S.S. City of Duneden Marship Calcutta.
S.S. Saxilby Dowes Durban.
S.S. Numedia Korb Karachi.
S.S. Baroda Hughes Busreh.

LOADING.

December 15.

Steamer Ormara for Rangoon.
Steamer Jaladuta for Rangoon.
Steamer Tacoma Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Indus Maru for Kobe.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, December 15.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Werdenfels 3852 Karachi 30/12 L. Edward
2 Devanha 4785 London 19/12 M M & Co.
4 M S Delhi 2606 Colombo 15/12 L E Edwards.
5 City of Doneder 4925 Calcutta 16/12 F F Campbell & Co.
6 Hanskerk 3070 Karachi 16/12 E D Sassoon & Co.
7 Falkenfels, 3852, N.F., 16/12, L Edwards.
9 Razmak 4937 Aden 26/2 M M & Co.
10 Khandalla 3702 Durban 23/12 M M & Co.
11 Delta 4739 Japan 22/12 M. M. & Co.
11 City of Nagpur, 6289, L'pool, 12/12, K N and Co.
13 M Bute, 2745, Antwerp. 17/12, T M and Co.
15 Tacoma Maru 3642 Japan 23/12 O S Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ahmedi, 1331, Busreh, 18/12 S. Hassam and Co.
2 Namidio 3397 Karachi 15/12 L T & M I S N Co.
3 Barala, 1899, P Gulf, 16/12, M M and Co.
4 Varela 1932 Basrah 18/12 M M & Co.
5 Indus Maru 2705 Kobe 2/1 O. S. Kaisha.
7 Jaladuta 2593 Tuticorin 18/12 Scindia S N. Co.
K Jalatorarg 1464 NF NF Scindia S N Co.
10 & 11 Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan, 19/12, N Y K.
15 Baroda, 1899, P. Gulf, 23/12, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

F Ogarda, 3038, Cal. 16/12 M M and Co.
K Jalatarang 1464 N.F., N.F. S S N Co Ltd.
L/M Jehangir, 2157, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.

8 o'clock
ON TIME - EVERY TIME
ANYWHERE - EVERYWHERE
PRECISION ALARM
8 A.M.
You can learn two certain things from a "Precision Alarm": (1) There is time. or (2) There isn't time. The average man during an average day asks himself the question a dozen times. The "Precision Alarm" will give a satisfactory decision each time.
West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
8 P.M.
Dinner time! And after—dancing, cards, a show. If you're late—a hurried dinner, indigestion! Lose your dancing partner or miss the first act at the play.
Punctuality and popularity run in double harness if the reins are in the trusty hands of a "Precision Alarm."
"Precision Alarm"
Plain Dial.....Rs. 9
Radium Dial.....12
Send for FREE Description Folder.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

MONEY.

Funds are comparatively cheap in the market with call money offered at about 3 per cent. A brisk demand for the financing of the cotton crop is expected to develop shortly. The rate for fixed deposits for two to three months is about 4 per cent. and six to twelve months about 5 per cent. In view of the decrease in the cash balance of the Imperial Bank of India and the low figure at which Government Deposits stand, it is generally expected that the Bank will during the month have to borrow the Rs. 4 crores authorised under the provisions of the Paper Currency Act.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as at 4th December, 1925, shows a further reduction of Rs. 136.33 lakhs in the Cash Balance which now stands at Rs. 20,23,58,000 as against Rs. 21.04 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 24.48—a decrease over last week of 1.28 per cent.—as against 24.35 in 1924 and 25.84 in 1923. Loans and Cash Credits are up by Rs. 26.72 lakhs and Rs. 38.34 lakhs respectively, while Indian bills discounted are less by Rs. 71.32 lakhs. Government deposits have further declined by Rs. 242.20 lakhs and are now Rs. 5.68 crores (as against Rs. 8,34 crores at this time last year), while other deposits show an increase Rs. 116.07 lakhs. The Bank rate continues at 6 per cent.

With the exception of 3½ per cent. Paper which shows a rise of some four annas due to speculative activity the gilt-edged market is, on the whole, unchanged but fairly steady. 3½ per cent. Paper improved from Rs. 68/9 to Rs. 68/13 5 per cent. Loans, 1933 and 1945-55, are quoted at Rs. 99/14 and Rs. 99/13. 5 per cent. Bonds 1928 remain unchanged at Rs. 105/7. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1927 and 1930, are steady at Rs. 101/7 and Rs. 103/14; 1931 at Rs. 10498; and 1932 at Rs. 105. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan is unchanged at Rs. 109.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange continues unchanged with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 6.5/32d. and Government practically the only buyer at 1s. 6.3/16d. In the forward market rates are practically as reported last week and the few export bills showing are offset by the occasional demand for bullion remittance.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from dollars 484.15/16 to dollars 485-3/8, subsequently eased to dollars 4.84-7/8 and closes firm at dollars 4.85.1/8. French francs have further depreciated to 128.50. Belgian francs are quoted at 107 and the Italian lira at 121.

GOLD.

In the gold market steadier conditions prevailed influenced by an improvement in the daily off-take. A fair number of purchases were effected in this market on account of Calcutta. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 8 lakhs tolas and the present daily off-take is about 35,000 tolas. The recent shipments from Durban and the plentiful stock on hand preclude the possibility of a rise in price, and the present level is likely to be maintained. Both the official and the market price of gold in London is unchanged at 84s. 11½d. The price of sovereigns is Rs. 13.5.0 for ready and Rs. 13.5-6 for forward (delivery 27th December). The highest and lowest rates in our market are Rs. 21-3.6 and Rs. 21.3.0 for ready, Rs. 21-3-3 and Rs. 21.3.0 for 1st December settlement, Rs. 21.4.0 and Rs. 21.3-6 for 31st December settlement and Rs. 21.4.0 and Rs. 21.3.9 for 26th January settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £58,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £171,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 13,34,808 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £48,000.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for September, 1925, amounted to 48,319 ounces as compared with 49,245 ounces for August, 1925, and 57,144 ounces for September, 1924.

SILVER.

This being settlement week a fair amount of business in silver was placed, but the range of prices has been only about 6 annas per 100 tolas. Due to improved up-country off-take and bear position for near delivery the difference for near against forward widened to about 7 annas per 100 tolas; but the premium on ready delivery is not likely to be maintained in view of fair arrivals expected within a week. The tone of the market at the close appears steady and the trend will depend upon movements in the Chinese market. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London declined from 3s. 1-3/4d. to 3s. 1-1/2d. during the week, but subsequently improved and closes at 3s 1-5/8d. The daily off-take has improved to an average of about 225 bars including settlement off-take and the stock is estimated at about 2,500 bars. The highest and lowest rates in London were 32-3/16d. and 32d. for ready and 32d. and 31.15/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 72/4 and Rs. 71/14 for ready, Rs. 72/1 and Rs. 72/14 for 5th December settlement, Rs. 71/15 and Rs. 71/10 for 4th January settlement and Rs. 71/14 and Rs. 71/11 for 3rd February settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £142,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £217,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 936 bars and Rs. 2,65,912 in coins. This week's shipment is expected to be £115,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for three days during the period under review. Cotton mill shares have been generally steady with an improvement of some fifteen to twenty rupees in the value of shares. In view of the present depression a sharp rise in the rates is unlikely, but the undertone appears quite firm with more inclination to buy at lower levels. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 820-833/12; Century Rs. 385-392/8; Central India Rs. 443/12-450; Crescent Rs. 195-200; Fazulbhoy Rs. 815-830; Kohinoor Rs. 800-850; New Great Rs. 263/12-281/4; Pearls Rs. 422/8-430; Simplex Rs. 133/12-148/12; and Swadeshi Rs. 431/4-436/4.

The miscellaneous section also shows an improvement in prices. Andhra Valleys improved from Rs. 495 to Rs. 525, Tata Hydros from Rs. 868/12 to Rs. 877/8 and Tata Power Ordys. from Rs. 330 to Rs. 360. Bombay Trams are steady at Rs. 95/10. Cement shares are unchanged. Railway shares are steady with fair demand, Central Provs. at Rs. 108/8, Gujarat Rlys. at Rs. 76, and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 623/8.

Bank shares are steady. Imperial Bank improved to Rs. 1,455 and Contributories to Rs. 371/4. Bank of India shares are unchanged at Rs. 69/8 and Central Bank of India is quoted at Rs. 22/2.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Mill shares remained steady, undertone is strong. Fazul closed at 825; Dyeing at 835; Pearls at 445; Indore 183/12; Century at 392/8.

Tramways Ordy. at 100.
Hydro 873/12 and Andhra 517/8.

Imperial Bank was in demand at 1456/4 and partly-paid at 376/4.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs a.
Bank of India	50	3	70
Baroda	50	4	73
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50
Central	25	1½	22 2
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	77
Imperial	500	40	1457 8
Imperial Contributory	1125	10	377 8
Union	7½	—	3 6

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	—	8 10
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	32 4
Indian Cement O.	350	—	28
Katni Cement O.	100	..	90
Katni Cement D.	40	—	93
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	1 14
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	50

RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.o.	815
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.o.	141
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.o.	109
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.o.	84
Guzerat	100	5 p.o.	76
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.o.	78
Larkana	100	5 p.o.	71
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.o.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.o.	74
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.o.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.o.	86 8
Sind Light	100	6 p.o.	154
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	617 8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.o.	69

STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	121 4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	205
Scindia Steam	30		8 2

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.o.	80 8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		520
Andhra Valley P.	1000	—	870
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	100
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.o.	58
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	873 12
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.o.	905
Karachi Electricity	100	6	74
Surat Electricity	100	—	57 8
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	355
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	500

PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	—	475
Fort	475	..	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	945
Indian Cotton	125	20	215
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	200 xD
New Berar	500	80	855
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	550
New P'ince of Wales	500	61	790
Volkart U. P.	500	40	630 +D

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	152 8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	7
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	402 8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	106 4
Burma Corporation	10	0-8	12 6
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	41
British Burma Petroleum	100		5 7
	..Sh. 8	—	
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100		175
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75 +D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.o.	312 8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	620
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	45
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	..	30
Tata Iron Pref.	100	—	23 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	41 14
ata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	—	14 4
Thacker	50	—	150
Telephone	50	1	19

INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	600
Jupiter	15	..	4 4
New India	25	1-0	12 8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.o.	810
Vulcan	10	—	

MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	388 12
Alliance	100	—	40
Apollo	50	—	10
Assur Virjee	100	—	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	850
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	340
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.o.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	835
Bombay Industrial	100	—	11
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	400
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.o.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	20
Century	100	20	392 8
Central India O.	100	16	448 12
Central India P.	500	5 p.o.	402 8
Ceylon	100	..	50
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	121 4
Coorla	100	7	140
Crescent	100	6	195
Currimbhoy	250	—	330
David	500	—	350
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	100
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2040
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	130
Mysore	50	5	125
New City of Bombay	100	10	220
New Great Eastern	200	10y	292 8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	75
Pearl	250	12	445
Phoenix	100	15	455
Planes	100	—	11 8
Premier	100	—	48 12
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	20
Sassoon Silk	500	—	460
Sholapur	1,000	1200	7700
Simplex	250	—	148 12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	47 8
Standard	500	100	1200
Swadeshi	100	18	435
Swan	100	50	150
Tata Mill O.	500	..	63 12
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1815
Vishnu P.	500	35	535
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	530
Dawn	250	40	605
Diamond O.	100	—	5
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	—	1—0—0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	255
Edward Sassoon	200	—	155
Elphinstone O.	100	—	29 6
Emperor Edward	500	..	300
Fazulbhoy	250	25	823 12
Finlay	100	20	123 12
Framjee Petit	1000	—	550
Globe	100	—	49
Gokak	100	7	120
Gold Mohur	100	..	14
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1080
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	198 12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	88
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	383 12
Indian Woollen	50	—	2
Jamshed O.	250	—	70
Kastoorchand	500	—	90
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	105
Kilachand	25	—	3 12
Kohinoor	500	..	850
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4725
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	26
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	113 12
Madras United	250	15	425
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2100
Mathradas	100	—	90

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Dec 15.

Ahmedabad	388-12
Bombay Cotton	340
Bombay Dyeing	836-4, 837-8, 833-12, 835
Century	392-8, 392-8, 387-8, 393-8
Central India	450, 450, 447-8, 448-12
Colaba Land	120 121-4 120 121-4
Crescent	200, 200, 195, 195
Edward Sassoon	160
Fazulbhoy	822-8 822-4 818-12 823-12
Finlay	123-12
Globe	40
Gokak	120
Indian Bleaching	194-12
Indore Malwa	385, 385, 381-4 383-12
Kohinoor	850
Madhowjee	113-12
Mathuradas	97
Meyer Sassoon	100
Mysore	125
New Great	291-4, 292-8, 288-12 292-8
Pakeney	253
Pearl	438-12, 446-4, 435, 445
Phoenix	455
Simplex	150, 150, 142-8 148-12
Swadeshi	433-12, 435, 432-8 435
Swan Mills	150
Tata Mill	62-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	152-8
Bombay Steam	121-4
Tram Co., Ord	97-8, 100 97-8, 100
Bundi Cement	8-10
Indian Cement	28
Central India Mining	32-4
Katni Cement Ord.	39
Shivrajpur	50
Tata Hydro	870 873-12 868-12 875-12
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	13 4 13-8 12-12 13-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	45 45 44 44

SHARES.

London, Dec. 14.

Ribbed Smoked Shares 50¼ Dec. paid and value.
Hongkong Bank £123½.
Chartered Bank £21.
National Bank £46½.
P. and O. Bank 8 3/4.
Eastern Bank 6.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Jute.—Albion 450, Alliance 526, Anglo-India 400, Auckland 235, Barnagore 163, Bally 195, Belvedere 475, Budge-Budge 415-20, Caledonian 550, Chapdani 170, Clive 35/8, Craig 5, Cheviot 243, Dalhousie 360, Delta 490, Empire 50/4, Fort Gloster 820, Fort William 317, Gondalpara 820, Gourepore, 680, Hukumchand 10, Hooghly 74, Howrah 37/12, Kamarhatty 562-65, Kankanarrah 462, Kelvin 770, Kinnison 960, Lansdowne 260, Lawrence 595, Lothian 375, Naihati 450, National 26/14, New Central 570, Northbrook 51, Orient 190, Presidency 7/6, Reliance 63, Standard 390, Union 560, Waverly 7, Hessian 21/8, Jute 127.

Cotton.—Dunbar 182, Keshavram Cotton 4/4.

Miscellaneous.—B. I. Corporation 3/12 B. I. Corporation D. 3/14, Burma Corp 13/12, Titagar Paper 4/15, Thorney Croft 1/4.

Remarks:—Market was steady owing to better Hessian market. Dividends declared:—Delta 40, Orient 10, Cheviot 15, Lothian 25.

KING EMPEROR'S CUP
VICEROY'S CUP
Totalizator commissions executed on above and all Indian Races English Football Coupons and price list sent Post free.
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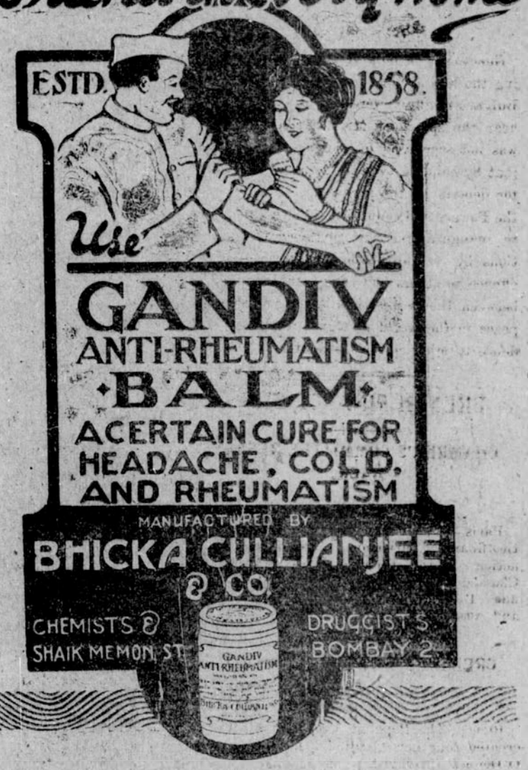

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Purifying the Blood and Humors
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BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

WINTER MEETING---2ND DAY.

(SATURDAY, 19th Decr.)

ENTRIES CLOSED AT 12 NOON ON MONDAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1925.

THE KENMARE PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile

Mrs. C. N. Wadia's Ulster Ally.
Mr. Heath's Discobolus.
Mr R R S's Poet's Dream.
Mr. Marquis' Georgina.
This race is declared void.

THE DECEMBER PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's Maryland.
Mrs. C. N. Wadia's Ulster Ally.
Mr. Heath's Discobolus.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Heart Free.
Mr. A. M. Somji's Murmansk.
Mr. Marquis' Georgina.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and Shantidas Askuran's Hard Battle and Park Square.
Mr. N. A. Kazi's Lucky Lad.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Prey and Sauce.
S. S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Krishnakumari.

The STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Major A W Moloney's Eze.
Messrs. Heath and W. Bird's Riverine.
Mr S C Petit's Bella Syme.
Mr Kelso's Crushed Glass.
Mr Kelso's New Style.
Mr C Vaz's Headstrong.
Mr C Vaz's Crowan.
Mr Eve's Be Careful.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Can Do.
Messrs G E D Langley and Shantidas Askuran's Quitch.
Messrs G E D Langley and Shantidas Askuran's Golden Hours.
Messrs G E D Langley and Shantidas Askuran's Revue.
Mr N A Kazi's Ulster Lad.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Lilavati.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Lady Junior.

The BYCULLA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

Mr R H Gahagan's Kitchener.
Messrs R H Gahagan and A H Mazaudrani's Nassim.
Mr R H Gahagan's Silver Cloud.
Mr M C Patel's Shahzada.
Mr M C Patel's Costa Rica.
Mr Moosa M Hoosein's Amanra.
Mr R H Gahagan's Hashash.
Major H Whitton's Prince Royal.
Major H Whitton's Mashur.
Mr Heath's Elser.
Mr Moosa Faras' Shahir.
Mr Eve's Commander.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Hyder Pasha.
Messrs H N Daver and B Merwanji's Zoolfakar.
Mr S Dhunjibhoy's Aleis.
Mr Marks' Rex.
Mr Basheer Mahomed's Malikizaman.
Mr H M Mahomed's Bucknell.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Security.
Mr O Wick's My Fancy.
Mr Dawood Isak's Cardiff.
Mr H Kadura's Mahir.
Mr Ebrahim Hazamy's Mahmood.
Mr Oomer Satter's Sinnan.
Mr N A Kazi's Cossack.
Mr Noble's Wadi.

The WAVERTREE HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr C N Wadia's Churtown.
Major A W Moloney's Ballyfare.
Messrs Heath and W Bird's Green Islet.
Mr P R S's Mendy.
Mr H M Mehta's Kent Eaglet.
Mr Eve's Footpedal.
Messrs G E D Langley and Shantidas Askuran's Wilmington.
Mr A Templeman's Love Glass.
Mr Noble's Musk Rat.
H H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Sause.
H H Maharaja of Kolhaupr's Radha Piari.

The HAMADAN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr D Patel's Roumania.
Messrs M Athiya and E G Fido's Lakistan.
Mr Faayad Sulleman's Guljamal.
Mr Ebrahim Sulleman's Pride.
Mr Ebrahim Sulleman's Yonsur.
Mr S H Mashal's Crown (late Crown Prince.)
Mr S H Mashal's Favourite.
Mr Syed Amin's Hurchan.
Mr R H Gahagan's Witness.
Mr Rashid Saleh's Goorjee.
Mr Rashid Saleh's Tahseen Beg.
Mr Jassim Hamadi's Moonfak.
Major H Whitton's Royal George.
Mr Ayub Asad's Tiger King.
Mr Ayub Asad's Amood.
Mr Mahomed Ebrahim's Naddas.
Mr Sheriff Abni's Annis.
Mr Shakir Haji Ali's Mooltan.
Mr A R Kadir's Jaffer.
Messrs A R Kadir and A M Mulla's Balkus.
Mr S B Contractor's Firozeshah.
Mr S B Contractor's Kadda.
Mr Ebrahim Gumlas' Codingwood.
Mr Ganim Sadalla's Pasha.
Mr Moosa Faras' Hopeful.
Mr A M Khairaz's Rehearsal.
Mr A M Khairaz's Goolfahab.
Mr Jal D Crawford's Yildiz.
Mr P R S's Zuhu.
Mr Eve's Vin.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Arabian Star.
Messrs S Dhunjibhoy and B Merwanji's Ghattas.
Mr M Nusserwanji's Dhary.
Mr R B Freer's Silver Cup.
Mr Hoosein Tamavi's Manaa.
Mr M R Patel's Nashat Beg.
Mr Barks' Denmark.
Messrs H H Mahomed and M H Ahmedbhoy's Mooharib.
Mr H M Mahomed and Aga Cumberally's Fayez.
Mr S Mahalla's Aftab.
Mr S Mahalla's Moosaad.
Mr S Mahalla's Faisal.
Mr F A Bannaji's Parrinshope.
Mr F A Bannaji's Hamda Simri.
Messrs F A Bannaji and S B Contractor's Wanderer.
Mr Mahomed Burgash's Dolly.
Mr T M Goculdas' Trusty.
Mr S H Mahomed's Sanderson.
Mr M Shaffi's Taj.
Mr Syed Mustapha's Towfik.
Mr M T Kazrani's Arab Prince.
Mr P R Jussoomoney's Esser.
Mr Mahomed Barooni's Nayim.
Mr Mujeed Jurgi's Adonis.
Mr A H Mazendrani's Roshan.
Mr A M J Talib's Weldon.
Mr A M J Talib's Candidate.
Mr H Kadum's Hindoostan.
Mr D N Zodge's Golden Key.
Mr Mahomed Awad's Riyak.
Mr Mahomed bin Ali's Amalfi.
Mr Abdul Latiff Essa's Prairaq.
Mr Y M Patel's Nadir Shah.
Mr A S Bassani's Kowkab.
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and R Jivanji's Ballasim.
Mr N Jehangir's Farkud.
Mr Syed Abdul Razak's Wahab.
Mr E S Marens' Victory.
Mr A D Contractor's Dawood.
Messrs J M Burjorjee and M B Wacha's Dessert Knight.
Mr N A Kazi's Ravi.
Mr Abdulla Mana's Jussoor.
Mr Abdulla Mana'a Janfawi.
Mr Abdulla Mana's Rummah.
Mr M M Kavas' Othello.
Mr Salim Sulleman's Suba-ul-Khair.
Mr A Khan's Solomon's Song.
Mr N P Fernandes' Bon Voyage.
Mrs L A Claridge's Nipper.
Mr Khalil Esmail's Budder.
Mr Sabri Mulla Abid's Watchmaker.
Mr Saleh Tookmachi's Little Joker.
Mr Syed bin Oomsaif's Maklis Beg.
Mr A R Taha's Selonic.
Messrs S H Habib and Hassan Hamza's Namoos.
Mr Abood Beaker's Guinea Mohur.
Mr M Najmuddin's Zirgam.
Mr M Najmuddin's My Moon.
Mr M Najmuddin's Mikdam.

NOTICE:—Owners and Trainers are reminded that entries for the 3rd day Bombay Winter Meeting, close at 12 noon, on Wednesday, 16th December, 1925.

KING-EMPEROR'S & VICEROY'S CUPS DAYS.

BELVEDERE, CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to direct that as this is the last occasion on which His Excellency Lord Reading will be in Calcutta it will be proper for him to attend the races on the King-Emperor's Cup Day and on the Viceroy's Cup Day, and to present the Cups as has been customary. There will be strict observance of the directions regarding dress during the period of Court mourning.—A. P.

ASSOCIATION CUP DRAW.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The following is a draw in the third round of the Association Cup to be played on January 9th:—

New Brighton vs. Sheffield Wednesday, Wolverhampton vs. Arsenal, Derby vs. Portsmouth, Notts County vs. Leicester, Everton vs. Fulham, Sunderland vs. Boston, West Bromwich vs. Bristol City, Tottenham Hotspur vs. West Ham, Chesterfield vs. Clapton Orient, Port Vale vs. Manchester United, Hull vs. Aston Villa, Sheffield United vs. Stockport, Clapton vs. Swindon, Southampton vs. Liverpool, Nottingham Forest vs. Bradford City, Newcastle vs. Aberdare, Plymouth vs. Chelsea, Northampton vs. Crystal Palace, Accrington vs. Bolton, Crewe or Wigan vs. Stoke, Birmingham vs. Kettering or Brimsby, Cardiff vs. Burnley, South Shields vs. Chilton Colliery or Rochdale, Queen's Park Rangers or Charlton vs. Huddersfield, Rotherham vs. Bury, Corinthians vs. Manchester City, Blackburn vs. Preston, Blackpool vs. Swansea, Bournemouth vs. Reading, Middlesborough vs. Leeds, Millwall vs. Oldham, Southend vs. Southport.

RUGBY AND LEAGUE RESULTS.

In the Rugby Union, to-day, Newport beat Cambridge University by 15 points to 2.

In the second division of the Football League, Oldham beat Derby by two goals to nil.—Reuter's Special.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

LAHORE, Dec, 14.

After a heated discussion lasting over four hours, the Punjab Legislative Council referred the Money Lenders' Bill to a select committee by 42 votes against 10. A motion by a Hindu member to circulate the Bill for eliciting public opinion thereon and another to increase the number of members of the Select Committee with a view to balance the number of supporters and opponents to the Bill in the Committee were rejected. The Punjab Acrial Bill was next introduced and referred to a Select Committee and the Punjab Tenancy Act Amendment Bill as reported by the Select Committee was taken into consideration and passed.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.—A. P.

U. P. COUNCIL.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 14.

After an interval of about eight months the United Provinces Legislative Council met this morning. The Hon. the Finance Member presented demands for excess grants relating to the financial year 1923,24. These demands were voted without discussion. Demands for supplementary grants in the budget of the current financial year were next put before the House and voted after discussion. More supplementary demands will be considered to-morrow.—A. P.

BACK TO GOOD OLD BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Not many days have flitted y since the season in Bombay, as is conventional to call it, commenced with the arrival in the capital of the Presidency of the Governor and his entourage after the long exodus and curselves, as usual, witnessed what is called the reassembling of Government. It is a singular conventionalism that signalises an event as this the opening of the Season unless that term is meant to add to the importance of the city by the return to it of the fashionable world from the frigid zones. The incident brings up once again the recurring and ever vexed question of the moves and tours of the Government and the abnormally long absence from the Capital. If roughly nine months in the year must be spent outside Bombay why not go the whole hog by adding another three months and be done with it? The return is remarkable in the initial period for the usual gubernatorial hospitality, of course to those that count—receptions, at-homes, garden and tea-parties, dinners, investitures and balls, attendance in State at the races which en *passant*, this season will "contribute" to the state revenues. Well may the Western India Turf Club shed crocodile tears for it will mean something more than "business as usual" for it hereafter—Box Plan at W.I.T.C. Ld., Bookings for season Rs. 25 Non-members! There will also be some things *in regio utilitatis*, as prize distributions to school and college students, foundation and opening ceremonies if any to take place, visits to hospitals, charitable and other institutions and a miscellany of other functions. As these begin to exhaust the time will have arrived to pack off once again to the hills, then a descent to the capital of the Peshwas at the biddance of *Jupiter Pluvius*, may be another ascent to the hills and finally back to Bombay completing the annual circuit. The same process is repeated *mutatis mutandis* for a quinquennium—the span of life allotted to a satrap to guide the destinies of a Province committed to his care. The pros and cons for all these expenses has been more than once brought up for discussion in the local legislature and the Press—the popular Press let it be understood—has done its part by the public. Yet we still hear the old, old story year after year, unvaried and unmodified. It is a chronic sore—unhealed. If from the administrative point the programme and the expenditure are considered quite necessary why cannot the cost be substantially reduced? For instance take the case of one item—the special saloon trains. These could be altogether dispensed with on account of the modernities in Railway travelling provided for the upper classes. A very good reason in itself for saving any additional cost. In these times when democracy is so much boosted though regrettably little practised a person however high his position is expected to conform to a standard considered suitable to his high office with judicious care. A fair definition of the principle involved in the above would mean to be as little burden to the State. We want to see Government in this country rid of all trappings which while they can mean nothing except perhaps the pet but false notion of prestige, are, nevertheless, a drain on the resources of the country. Whether this overdue reform will be hastened or retarded will depend solely on the people electing the right men as their representatives in the legislative councils so that they could count upon a majority when the matter is—as it must be one day—brought up again for discussion. It is better policy for Government voluntarily to take up this question in right earnest now than to wait for the day with defeat foreshadowed in the refusal to vote the supplies under that head by a majority of the House achieved by the vote of the popular party. We trust the counsel will be heeded.—Yours, etc.,

SIMPLICITAS.

INDIAN PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

Lord Lytton will open the Indian Philosophical Congress on the 19th instant at the Senate House. The Congress will meet under the presidentship of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. Mr. Justice Greeves will welcome the delegates, after which Dr. Tagore will deliver his address. The Conference will meet again on 21st and 22nd December.—A. P.

NEW OUDH KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 14.

A representative well attended meeting of the Oudh Khilafat workers was held at Barabanki where a resolution of no confidence in the Farangi Mahal Khilafat Committee was adopted. A new Oudh Khilafat Committee was formed. Maulana Abdul Majid was elected president. Deputations for the organization of committees; enlistment of Khilafat delegates and Reception Committee members were proceeding to various districts. Representatives for the Central Khilafat Committee were elected.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Dec. 15.

Weather has been dry throughout the country.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

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An 'Allenburys' Baby at the age of 7 months.

Wonderful Progress

Ian has been reared from birth on the 'Allenburys' Foods, and though below normal weight when born he progressed so rapidly that at the age of seven months he was five lbs. over the average weight for that age.
This is just one example from the thousands of testimonial letters we receive from parents who are delighted with the results of feeding their babies on

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From the great capitals of Europe and from far off Australia come reports of wonderful cures effected by De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. These reports are confirmed by the experience of well-known local people and in practically every bazaar tales are told of men, women and children who have been freed from pain and restored to health and strength by this great remedy.

Physicians praise De Witt's Pills, and chemists recommend them because they know they are made under ideal conditions by patent machinery, and they are never touched by hand. The formula, plainly printed on every box, also proves that De Witt's Pills contain no animal fats or any harmful or habits forming drugs. They are suitable for use by both young and old of all races and all climates and they never fail to do good.

Take De Witt's Pills for rheumatic pains in any part of your body, and in a few hours your pain will disappear. You will also feel stronger, brighter and better in every way, because De Witt's Pills will cleanse and strengthen your urinary organs. For this reason they are invaluable to those suffering from constitutional weakness brought on by excesses or neglect. Chemists everywhere sell De Witt's Pills at a very moderate price, or a trial box will be sent free of charge to readers who write to E. C. De Witt & Co., Ltd., Dept. B.C.B. The Laboratories, East Croydon, England. Enclose 1½ Anna stamp for postage and mention this paper.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ROSE FLOWER.

A newly-imported light in Rose flower invented by Germans. There is a connection of the flower with a battery and if it is placed in the breast pocket and switched, the rose will be radiant with a bright light and attract every body's attention. You can freely walk in the dark with its help

It is not only fancy but most useful
Price Rs. 2-8, Postage Annas 6.

ELECTRIC BUTTONS

These buttons are rxquisitely beautiful and lovely. The bulbs are in the buttons and on switching they will emit light which will enable the wearer to walk freely in the dark. There is no fear of their being broken. They will never be out of order even if used for a life time. If the buttons are hung up in the walls and switched the room will be lighted.

Price—Rs. 4 for one set. (3).
Postage Annas 6.

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1. Mysteries of Court of London, 17 vols.	17	0
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8. Loves of the Harem, 4 vols.	3	0
9. Margaret, 4 vols.	3	0
10. The Massacre of Glencoe, 4 vols.	3	0
11. The Virgin's Kiss, 4 vols.	3	0
12. Canonbury House, 3 vols.	2	4
13. Mysteries of Old London, 3 vols.	2	4
14. Pope Joan, 3 vols.	1	12
15. Soldier's Wife, 2 vols.	1	8
16. May Middleton, 2 vols.	1	8
17. Faust 2 vols.	1	8
18. Robert Macaire, 2 vols.	1	4
19. Mary Stuart, 2 vols.	1	4
20. Seamstress	1	0
21. Grace Darling	0	12
22. Leila in 2 vols	1	8
23. Young Fisherman	0	10
24. Stories Told by A Gendarme	0	12
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An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried, to attain health pleasure of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH & YARN.

Calcutta, Dec. 9.—There has been practically no change in the general situation since our last advices and, whilst some sales are reported, the tone of our market is quiet in sympathy with lower Home quotations due to the decline in Cotton.

Up-country centres, hampered considerably by difficulties experienced in booking for railway transit continue inactive, but goods generally have been moving more readily into consumption as a result of a steady demand from the Madras Presidency.

Although stocks in consequence have been somewhat reduced very little replacement business is under negotiation, as Lancashire manufacturers are being under-quoted by both Japanese and Indian supplies. Arrivals are increasing but no accumulation of stocks is apparent, goods being readily absorbed as the vessels are cleared.

Grey Shirtings.—A brisk off-take in the lower grades of Shirtings for the Madras market has been in evidence and stocks of these goods are now low. Buyers however are exercising great caution before further committing themselves as prices all round show an easier tendency. Some "forward" business has nevertheless been negotiated.

Grey Dhooties.—Sales have fallen off and a quiet feeling prevails as is usual when the crop cutting season commences. Business for March/April/May has been arranged at low rates and stocks are small although arrivals are fairly heavy.

Whites.—A good demand for Madras has been the outstanding feature of this section and clearances have been satisfactory. The up-country markets are quiet, but prices on the whole show no change, whilst some shipment parcels have been negotiated.

Miscellaneous.—The market is dull and neglected and no "forward" transactions in any styles are reported.

Yarn.—Clearances have remained restricted and the tone is easier. A small "to arrive" business is said to have been done in Bannermill 40s. Yarn at low rates.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1/6/0 to 1/12/0
Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7lbs. Rs. 9/5/0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8¼lbs Rs. 12/6/0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8¼lbs Rs. 12/15/0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½lbs Rs. 15/2/0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 41 by 38 18 by 18 11½lbs Rs. 16/8/0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10¼lbs Rs. 17/4/0 per piece.
Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 7/10/0 per piece.
White Shirtings 40,000 36in by 40yds Rs. 25/15/ per piece.
White Shirtings 98 36in by 40yds Rs. 21 per piece.
White Shirtings 99 36in by 40yds Rs. 22 per piece.
White Shirtings Raja 36in by 40yds Rs. 3/8/ per piece.

The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

Our local Yarn Market continues quiet with little of interest to report. Clearances are poor, due to the commencement of the crop cutting season, and the tone generally is easier although rates remain unchanged.

Enquiry for shipment is negligible.

We quote per 5lbs according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10½s Rs. 3/10/6 to Rs. 3/14/6
Mule 12½s Rs. 3/12/6 to Rs. 4/1/6
Mule 14½s Rs. 3/15/6 to Rs. 4/3/6
Mule 16½s Rs. 4/3/6 to Rs. 4/7/6
Mule 20½s Rs. 4/9/0 to Rs. 4/13/0
Mule 22s Rs. 4/14/0 to Rs. 5/4/0

COAL.

The condition of the market remains dull. Raisings are fairly good and wagons plentiful.

The following are nominal prices now ruling:—

Desherghur Rs. 7 to Rs. 7/8/
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherriah Rs. 5/4 to Rs. 6/
11 and 12 Seams Jherriah Rs. 4 to Rs. 4/8/
10 Seam Jherriah Rs. 3/8 to Rs. 4
Raneegunge Rs. 4/8 to Rs. 5.

GUNNY MARKET.

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report:—

Calcutta, Dec. 8:—Heavy Goods—A good business of a general description has been transacted during the week at enhanced rates. Cape and Country trade buyers have shown a good deal of interest in B Twills and Liverpool Twills while Hy. C's have been done in quantity up to June. Woolpacks continue to meet with attention and Cornsacks have been sold for next season. We close quiet.

For the U. K. and Continent—D W Nitrate Bags for January at Rs. 53; Cuban Sugar Bags for Ready at Rs. 85 to Rs. 86.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags 2¼ lbs (6 x 8)- for December at Rs. 82-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 83 to Rs. 84.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—Liverpool Twills for December at Rs. 81 to Rs. 82, for January at Rs. 81-12-0, for January/March at Rs. 82 to Rs. 82-4-0, for February/March at Rs. 82-8-0.

For the Colonies—Cornsacks for July/September at Rs. 71; Woolpacks for December at Rs. 3/13/0 to Rs. 3/13/6, for January/March at Rs. 3/12/6 to Rs. 3/14/0, for March/April at Rs. 3/15/6, for May/June at Rs. 3/14/6.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E Bags for Ready at Rs. 54/12/0, for December at Rs. 55, for January at Rs. 56; Hy C Bags for December at Rs. 73/12/0 to Rs. 74, for December/March at Rs. 74/8/0, for January/June at Rs. 74 to Rs. 74/8/0 for April/June at Rs. 74; Hy C's (2" Green) for Rs. 73/12/0 striped basis; Hy C's (2" Blue) for December at Rs. 74 striped; A Twills for December at Rs. 83, for January/March at Rs. 84/8/0; A Twills (Safety sewn) for April/June at Rs. 87.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—D W Flour Bags for April/June at Rs. 86; B Twills for December at Rs. 72/12/0 to Rs. 73, for January/March at Rs. 74.

Hessians—We have had an active market during the interval, and values shew an increase for all positions. Mills have met the demand freely at the higher rates, and a large trade has transpired up to September

Towards the close there is less doing and prices are slightly easier.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 22 to Rs. 21/12/0 to Rs. 22/2/0 to Rs. 21 for December at Rs. 22 to Rs. 22/4/0 to Rs. 21/12/0 for December/March at Rs. 22/4/0, for January/March at Rs. 22/4/0 to Rs. 22/2/0 to Rs. 22/8/0 to Rs. 21/14/0, for January/June at Rs. 22/4/0, for April/June at Rs. 22/2/0 to Rs. 22 to Rs. 22/4/0 to Rs. 22.

Hessian Bags 54" x 27" ex 40" 8 ozs. for January/March at Rs. 45.

11 Porters for Ready at Rs. 27/3/0 to Rs. 27/8/0 to Rs. 27/4/0 to Rs. 27, for December at Rs. 27/4/0 to Rs. 27/8/0 to Rs. 27/4/0, for January/March at Rs. 27/2/0 to Rs. 27/8/0 to Rs. 27, for April/June at Rs. 26/14/0 to Rs. 27/6/0 to Rs. 27.

Wheat Bags for January/March at Rs. 31.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NORDEN & CO'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

Cotton: Notwithstanding the break of more than $5 a bale which followed the publication, on Monday, of the Government's unexpectedly large crop estimate of 15,386,000 bales, quotations at the close last night were appreciably higher than those recorded immediately prior to the issue of the report.

The inference which, we think, may safely be drawn from this remarkable recovery is that the size of the crop, from a numerical standpoint, has been discounted and that henceforth other and more important influences must be considered if reasonable accuracy in anticipating the trend of prices is to be attained.

In our previous letter we referred at length to the fact that the present crop will contain an abnormally large percentage of low grade cotton, a direct result of the period of extremely unfavourable weather which commenced on October 19th at which time more than 5½ million bales of the prospective yield had still to be ginned. From a close study of weather conditions during the past three weeks we feel convinced that the opinions of competent crop observers that at least two million bales will prove to be untenderable cannot be lightly disregarded. Cotton which is unsuitable for delivery on contract may, of course, possess good spinning qualities and is sooner or later consumed by mills which are either equipped to handle it or which adjust their machinery in order to do so—an expensive and somewhat unsatisfactory operation. However, it is unlikely that the demand for the better grades of white cotton will decrease owing to the relative cheapness of the lower grades. Manufacturers of staple goods have become accustomed to paying high prices for their raw material and the majority, having extensive forward commitments, would be averse to running the risk of rejections by the use of damaged cotton. Early in the season spot merchants were reported to have made large forward sales of the better grades and it is now thought that purchases to fill these commitments will assure a good spot demand in the interior for some time ahead. The comparative scarcity of cotton grading above low middling continues to be reflected in the widening of the differentials.

The outlook with regard to consumption continues to be very promising. Spinners' takings during the week ending November 6th were 526,700 bales against 347,803 bales for the same period last year and exceeded all previous records. Reports from domestic cotton textile centers indicate a satisfactory distribution of goods and although the unsettling effect of the Government Report has restricted the placing of new orders, sentiment is generally optimistic. In Europe, the present price level of cotton is regarded with general satisfaction and in view of the gradual expansion of industrial activity with its attendant increase of purchasing power the demand for cotton goods should undoubtedly exceed that of last season. Of particular importance is the authoritative report that Russia has recently made arrangements with a number of mills in England, Germany and Italy for the purchase of very large supplies of cotton cloth. When the teeming population of the Soviet Republic and the fact that for several years their supplies of cotton goods have been almost negligible are taken into consideration, it is not difficult to realize that the potential demand from this source must be enormous.

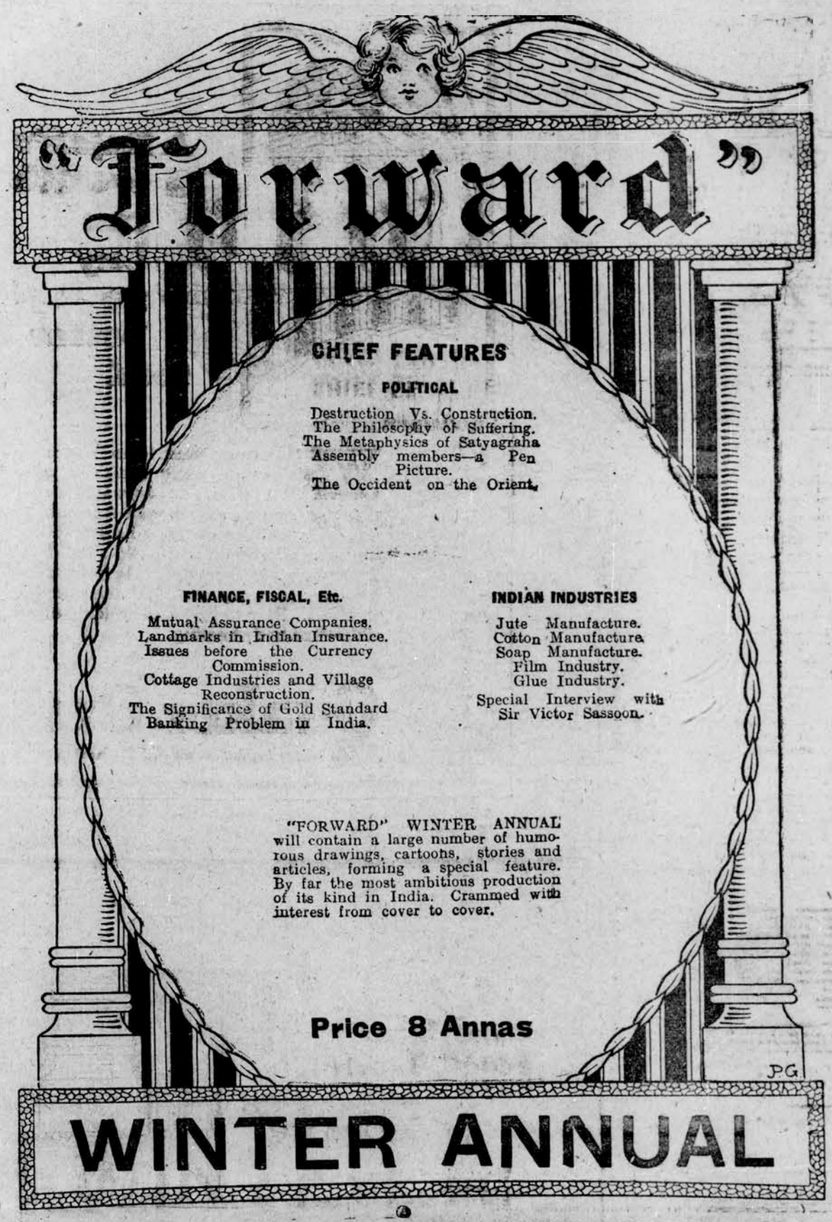
We continue to favor the constructive side of the market and think that purchases made on moderate declines from present levels should ultimately prove profitable.

BENARES NEWS.

BENARES, Dec. 11.

The Benares Hindu University holds its Convocation on the 21st December. Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, has agreed to deliver the Convocation address.

There will be an All-India debate in Hindi in the Hindu University Parliament at the time of the Convocation. The subject chosen is "Whether the abolition of caste system is necessary to unite the Hindus". There will also be an All-India debate in English on the 21st December on "Modern civilisation has not advanced human happiness." Two competitors from each college can compete. It is now an yearly function.

Mr. Frederick Leckney, a Lettish artist recently delivered a lecture on "The Place of Art in Life" in the Hindu University. He is making a tour in India and visiting all places of Buddhism. He intends to publish a life of Buddha in pictures. He greatly admires the creative spirit of Ancient Indians.

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BARODA LETTER.

A CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR.

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Dec. 12

The Baroda Government seems to have issued a confidential circular requesting its various departments and its officers not to patronise newspapers which in their opinion abuse the patronage and criticise the Government. It does not mention which papers ought not to be patronised, and what type of patronage should be withdrawn.

When His Highness landed in Bombay, "The Bombay Chronicle", "The Advocate of India and Hindustan" and other papers did an immense service to Baroda by pointing out to him on his arrival almost all the grievances of the subjects. Such criticism must have been welcome by His Highness, as he desired to have a frank account of the stewardship of the present Administration during his absence in Europe.

The Praja Mandal will hold its annual sessions at Amreli in January next.

AN ABORTIVE CONFERENCE.

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 15.

The Conference of ladies and gentlemen invited in connection with the South African policy, of which I informed you a few days ago, was held at the "Leader" office on Sunday. Only 15 or 16 persons including the "Leader" press employees were present. As the attendance was not considered sufficient, the Conference broke up without doing any business.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has reached Delhi and joins the Skeen Committee sitting from to-day.

AT-HOME TO DR. RUTHERFORD.

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

To meet Dr. Rutherford who is now sojourning in Madras, Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.C., was "At Home" to his friends at a tea party in the premises of the Council Chamber this evening. After tea Mr. Satyamurti introduced Dr. Rutherford as a sincere friend of India in England. Dr. Rutherford, in reply, thanked the guests of the evening for having met him at the party, and said he would die happy if he could satisfy himself that he had done something to further the cause of India towards freedom.—A. P.

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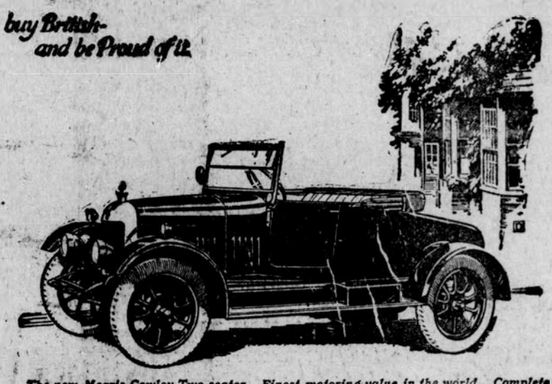

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